

MICHIGAN SBT 2002

Single Business Tax



Forms and Instructions

Important Information for 2002 . . .

Internet Filing for C-8030. *The Single Business Tax Notice of No Return Required* (Form C-8030) can be filed via the Internet. See page 3 for more information.

Single Business Tax (SBT) Tax Rate. For tax years ending December 31, 2002, the tax rate is 1.9 percent. The SBT tax rate will be reduced by one tenth of one percent annually from its 1998 rate of 2.3 percent provided the balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund remains over \$250 million.

Calendar year 2002 returns are due April 30, 2003. Fiscal year filers, see page 7.

For more information, see page 3 or visit our Web site at www.michigan.gov/treasury

For questions or information, contact us at:

Customer Contact Division
Single Business Tax Unit
Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48922
517-636-4700

NOTICE TO SINGLE BUSINESS TAX FILERS

Adjusted Gross Receipts, Capital Acquisition Deduction Recapture and Investment Tax Credit Recapture

General Summary

Pursuant to 2000 PA 477, "gross receipts" as defined in the Single Business Tax Act includes the entire proceeds from the sale of a depreciable, tangible asset. However, the taxpayer is not required to report the proceeds from the asset sale twice when calculating "adjusted gross receipts" as described in this notice.

Adjusted Gross Receipts

For tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2001, this notice explains the calculation of "adjusted gross receipts" and "gross receipts plus" capital acquisition recapture (CADR) for the following purposes only:

- Gross Receipts Reduction [MCL 208.31(2)]
- Investment Tax Credit Percentage [MCL 208.35a(10)]
- Filing Threshold [MCL 208.73]

This notice does not change the calculation of CADR that is added to the tax base under MCL 208.23a.

Note that assets eligible for the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) are not included in the adjusted gross receipts calculation for gross receipts reduction and filing threshold purposes, but are included for purposes of calculating the ITC rate. For gross receipts reduction and filing threshold purposes, only capital acquisition deduction (CAD) assets are included in the calculation. For gross receipts reduction purposes [MCL 208.31(2)], include only the adjustments provided for under Sec. 23b(a) to (g). For filing threshold purposes [MCL 208.73], include only adjustments under Sec. 23b(a), (b) and (c). For ITC percentage purposes [MCL 208.35a(10)], include the adjustments under sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35a(1)(d) to (f).

Explanation and Examples

For tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2001, gross receipts as defined by MCL 208.7(3) includes, among other items, the gross proceeds from the sale of property used in the taxpayer's business activity. When calculating "adjusted gross receipts" for the purposes of the sections cited in the paragraphs above, the taxpayer is required to add certain amounts to gross receipts. The phrase "gross receipts plus adjustments" appears in MCL 208.31(2):

As used in this section, "adjusted tax base" means the tax base allocated or apportioned to this state pursuant to chapter 3 with the adjustments prescribed by sections 23 and 23b and the exemptions prescribed by section 35. If the adjusted tax base exceeds 50% of the sum of gross receipts plus the adjustments provided in section 23b(a) to (g), apportioned or allocated to Michigan with the apportionment fraction calculated pursuant to chapter 3, the adjusted tax base may, at the option of the taxpayer, be reduced by that excess.... MCL 208.31(2)

"Gross receipts" as used in the above section already includes the gross proceeds from the sale of tangible assets that are subject to capital acquisition deduction

recapture. Therefore, to avoid double reporting of these receipts, for purposes of the above-cited sections only, when calculating the adjustments under section 23b(a) to (g), the taxpayer shall subtract the gain from gross receipts or add the loss to gross receipts, as illustrated in the following example:

EXAMPLE: The taxpayer's gross receipts for the tax year are \$90. This includes "sales" of inventory of \$75 and gross proceeds from the sale of an asset subject to CADR of \$15. The sale of the asset resulted in a loss of \$5 for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of calculating gross receipts plus adjustments under section 31(2), the taxpayer starts with gross receipts of \$90, then adds the loss of \$5, for a total adjusted gross receipts of \$95.

The same reasoning described above applies when calculating "gross receipts plus the adjustments" provided in sections 23b(a), (b) and (c), for filing threshold purposes under MCL 208.73.

The calculation of "adjusted gross receipts" for purposes of determining the percentage rate for the ITC also follows the same reasoning as above. Section 35a(10) describes the "adjusted gross receipts" calculation as follows:

MCL 208.35a(10) As used in subsection (2), "adjusted gross receipts" means the sum of the following:

- *Gross receipts* apportioned or allocated to Michigan with the apportionment fraction calculated pursuant to chapter 3.
- Adjustments provided in section 23b(a) to (g).
- Adjustments provided in subsection (1)(d) to (f).

"Gross receipts", as that term is used in section 35a(10)(a) [in *italics* above], already includes the gross proceeds from the sale of tangible assets that are subject to recapture related to the ITC or the CAD. Therefore, the taxpayer shall not include the gross proceeds from the sale of such depreciable, tangible assets again when calculating the adjustments provided in sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35a(1)(d) to (f). The following example demonstrates the adjustments for CAD or ITC recapture as provided by sections 23b(a) to (g) and 35b(1)(d) (f) (assume the asset was subject to CAD recapture):

EXAMPLE: The taxpayer's gross receipts for the tax year are \$100. This \$100 in total gross receipts includes the gross proceeds from the sale of a depreciable capital asset used in the taxpayer's business activity equaling \$25. The gain for federal income tax purposes on the sale of the asset is \$5. Subtract the gain from gross receipts [\$100 Gross Receipts - \$5 gain on sale of asset = \$95 Adjusted Gross Receipts].

For simplicity, the above examples involve taxpayers not subject to apportionment. However, taxpayers that are subject to apportionment must make similar adjustments to avoid accounting for the same proceeds more than once in the calculation of adjusted gross receipts.

Important Information for 2002



New Internet Services Available

We are pleased to offer the following services available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Internet Filing

www.michigan.gov/treasury

Form C-8030: *The Single Business Tax Notice of No Return Required* (Form C-8030) can be filed via the Internet. The C-8030 form notifies the Department of Treasury that filers are not required to file an annual SBT return based on their adjusted gross receipt amount. Easy, on-line instructions are available with the form on Treasury's Web site at **www.michigan.gov/treasury**.

① **Note:** Form C-8030 does not constitute a return, and does not affect the statutory limitation period for refunds or assessments.

E-filing of SBT Returns: Filing through an Internet Portal is available for the 2002 tax season. Returns may be prepared using software that has been approved by Treasury. Treasury will provide all active SBT taxpayers who have filed form C-8000, C-8030, or C-8044 in the last two years with a Customer Service Number, which must be supplied when e-filing a return. This information will be mailed in time to file SBT returns starting in January 2003.

E-file is not available to those who have not previously filed a paper SBT return with the Department, nor to those filing the following forms:

- Forms for 2001 or before.
- 2002 C-8000 *SBT Annual Return* requiring payment.
- 2002 C-8044 *SBT Simplified Return* requiring payment.
- C-8000X *SBT Amended Return*.
- C-8044X *SBT Amended Simplified Return*.
- 2002 C-8000MC *SBT Miscellaneous Credits*.

Internet Services

www.michigan.gov/bustax

Access the Department of Treasury Web site to:

- Check to see if your return has been received
- Check if your refund has been issued, and when
- Ask Treasury a question
- Check estimated payments
- Request copies of returns filed
- Order copies of current and prior year tax forms*

Visit our Web site at **www.michigan.gov/bustax** to access these service options. A list of Frequently Asked Questions is also available.

① **Note:** To get return information using the "Internet Services" options, you must have the filer's Federal Employee Identification number or TR number, gross receipts and organization type.

Tax Forms

www.michigan.gov/treasury

*Current and prior year **blank** forms are available on Treasury's Web site at **www.michigan.gov/treasury**

Legislative Changes

Sales Redefined, Public Act (PA) 229 of 2001. The definition of "sale" or "sales" in the SBT Act was amended by PA 229 of 2001 for tax years beginning after December 31, 2000. Royalties paid to a franchisor as consideration for use outside of Michigan of trade names, trademarks, and similar intangible property are now excluded from the definition of sales.

Filing Threshold, PA 531 of 2002. The filing threshold for tax years beginning after December 31, 2002 is raised to \$350,000. For tax years beginning after December 31, 1994 and prior to January 1, 2003, the filing threshold remains at \$250,000. The filing threshold is based on apportioned or allocated gross receipts plus recapture of the Capital Acquisition Deduction.

① **Important:** A person whose apportioned or allocated gross receipts are less than \$350,000 for tax years beginning after December 31, 2002 will not be required to file a return or pay a tax.

SBT rate and SBT repeal, PA 115 of 1999 and PA 531 of 2002. If Michigan's Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) balance in the previous fiscal year is above \$250 million, the SBT tax rate is to be reduced annually by 0.1 percentage point beginning January 1, 1999 and continuing every January 1 thereafter. PA 531 of 2002 accelerated the SBT's repeal to tax years beginning after December 31, 2009.

① **Note:** Because the BSF balance for fiscal year 2002 was below \$250 million, the SBT tax rate will remain at its current level of 1.9% for tax years ending in 2003. The SBT 0.1 percentage point cut resumes the year after the BSF fiscal year ending balance rises above \$250 million.

General Information

Single Business Tax

The Single Business Tax (SBT) is the only general business tax levied by the State of Michigan. The SBT replaced profits-based taxation with value added taxation.

Complete Federal Tax Forms First

Before preparing SBT returns, complete all federal tax forms. These forms may include:

- ✓ **Individuals, Partnerships or Fiduciaries** - U.S. 1040, 1041, 1065 and related *Schedules C, C-EZ, D, E, K* and 4797
- ✓ **Corporations** - U.S. 1120, 1120A, 1120S and *Schedule K*, and U.S. 940.
- ✓ **Limited Liability Companies (LLC)** - federal forms listed above depending on how federal returns have been filed.

Reference these federal forms to complete the Michigan SBT return.

Using This Booklet

This SBT booklet includes the forms and instructions for all single business tax filers. The areas that apply only to a particular organization type are identified with a check mark and by bolding the organization type.

Example: ✓ **Corporations**
 ✓ **Individuals**

The forms are designed for the calendar year 2002 or for fiscal years beginning in 2002.

Read the General Information. Then review the table on page 74 to help determine which forms and schedules need to be filed and the form number, title and the page(s) of the form(s) and instructions.

To calculate gross receipts and business income, use one of the worksheets on page 16. Select the appropriate worksheet based on the organization of the business.

Information deserving special attention is marked by an information symbol, ⓘ.

Defining Business Activity

Taxable business activity includes:

- Sale or rental of property, whether the property is real, personal, tangible or intangible. For example, rental of a house or lease of a car; or sale or rental of property used in a business activity (e.g., the sale of an income-generating apartment complex).
- Performance of services for gain, including services performed outside Michigan. For example, services provided by an independent contractor (e.g., a building contractor or plumber).

Nontaxable business activity includes:

- Services provided by an employee to his or her employer only;
- Services as a director of a corporation;
- A casual transaction (e.g. sale of personal residence).

Filing an SBT Annual Return

Every person who is engaged in business activity in Michigan and whose **adjusted gross receipts** are \$250,000 or more must file an annual return. Adjusted gross receipts means gross receipts plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction. For companies doing business outside Michigan, it means apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction.

ⓘ **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, page 2.

See *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base* (Form C-8000S), page 53, Part 2, lines 9-13 for calculation. In these instructions, **person** means an individual, firm, bank, financial institution, limited partnership, copartnership, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, receiver, estate, trust, limited liability company or any other combination acting as a unit for business purposes.

Businesses operating less than 12 months should annualize gross receipts to determine whether or not to file. See page 6 for more information.

A member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control must sum its members' adjusted gross receipts on *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups* (Form C-8010AGR), page 61, to determine if members of the group need to file. Do not include members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000; these members are not required to file an SBT return. If the sum of the members adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more, all members with adjusted gross receipts that equal \$100,000 or more must file an annual return. Members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000 must include their business activity when computing a small business credit on the *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009). These members must also include their adjusted gross receipts to determine the group's Investment Tax Credit adjusted gross receipts percentage.

If adjusted gross receipts are below the filing requirement there is no legal obligation to file a return. If registered for SBT, notify the Department of Treasury

immediately that no liability exists to prevent future ~~inquiries by the Department~~. **Filing a Single Business Tax Notice of No SBT Return Required** (Form C-8030) online to avoid further correspondence from the Department.

However, if the Department is not expecting a return, there is no need to file. Form C-8030 does not constitute a return, and does not affect the statutory limitation period for refunds or assessments.

- ✓ **Unincorporated businesses - A husband and wife** who file their U.S. 1040 as "married filing jointly," but own separate businesses, maintain separate records and file separate federal *Schedule C* forms, must file separate SBT returns. If a husband and wife have jointly-owned rental property and file a federal *Schedule E*, a separate SBT return must be filed for the jointly-owned rental property. The SBT return for the jointly-owned property must be reported as part of a controlled group with at least one spouse's SBT return.
- ✓ **Individual - If a person owns more than one business that is registered as individual** (e.g., a grocery store and rental property), file one SBT return and use the combined adjusted gross receipts to determine filing requirements.
- ✓ **Joint ventures** and other groups engaged in a business as a unit (e.g., real estate owned jointly by two individuals who have not treated their relationship as a partnership) must file an annual return as a partnership. This does not include husband/wife ventures.
- ✓ **Fiduciaries** filing for estates or trusts engaged in business activity must file an SBT return and report the total business activity. Beneficiaries are not required to file an SBT return or pay the tax on their distributive shares. If a grantor trust is engaged in business, the grantor or owner must file. To determine credits, follow the guidelines for individuals.
- ① **Reminder:** Partners and shareholders may have to pay tax on their share of income from a partnership or S Corporation. For a partner or shareholder who is an **individual**, this share of business income is taxed under the Michigan individual income tax act. For a **partner or shareholder who is a business, not an individual, subject to SBT**, this income must be subtracted (add losses) on the SBT annual return filed for the corporation or other partnership to the extent that it was included in arriving at business income.

Exception: If this partner/shareholder has no Michigan business activity other than its interest in the partnership or S Corporation, the partner/shareholder itself is not subject to SBT and is not required to file a return.

Exemption Guidelines for the SBT

The following may be exempt from the single business tax:

- Most persons who are exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC);
- Nonprofit cooperative housing corporations;
- Farmers producing agricultural goods. For more information request *Revenue Administrative Bulletin (RAB) 1989-47*.

If a taxpayer is exempt, but has unrelated business income as defined in the IRC, that income is subject to the SBT and a return will be required if the adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more for the unrelated business activity.

For a complete list of exemptions, consult a copy of the SBT Act (P.A. 228 of 1975, as amended).

If a taxpayer is exempt and has no unrelated business income, filing an SBT return is not required. All requests to remove names from Treasury's mailing list should be directed to the Treasury Registration Section at 517-636-4660 to discontinue an account.

Filing the Correct Form

Adjusted gross receipts means gross receipts plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction. For companies doing business outside of Michigan, it is apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of capital acquisition deduction.

① **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, page 2.

File Form C-8030 if:

Taxpayer is registered for SBT and adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000, no refund is claimed, no business loss carryforward from this year or previous years is used, and there is no Investment Tax Credit. Form C-8030 is not a return.

File Form C-8044 if:

- Adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 and a refund is claimed (skip lines 10-16 and 22-25); or
- Adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more, the criteria on the form is met, and the alternate tax rate is used.

File Form C-8000 if:

- Business activity is apportioned; or
- Adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more; or
- Adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 and a refund is claimed; or
- Adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 and a business loss carryforward is reported or a business loss from a preceding year is used; or

- Adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 and an Investment Tax Credit is claimed; or
- The alternate tax is calculated but the reduced credit must be used; or
- The taxpayer is a member of a controlled group and adjusted gross receipts are equal to or greater than \$100,000.

The C-8000 is the only form which will guarantee the calculation of the lowest tax liability. This list does not cover all situations. See the instructions for each form for more information.

Filing SBT Quarterly Tax Estimates

If annual SBT liability is expected to be more than \$600, quarterly estimates must be filed. If the tax year was less than 12 months, e.g., a business opened or closed during the year, annualize the tax to see if estimates must be filed.

The Department of Treasury sends personalized quarterly forms (Form C-8002) to each registered estimate filer, except those paying SBT using the *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes*. To speed the posting of accounts and improve the accuracy of payment information, use personalized forms. Do not duplicate personalized forms or use a form that has someone else's name on it.

If business activity in Michigan existed in 2002 and the 2002 tax is \$20,000 or less, use the amount of the 2002 tax liability as the estimate for the 2003 annual tax. To avoid penalty and interest, divide the 2002 tax by 4 (e.g., $\$20,000 \div 4 = \$5,000$) and pay that amount by each of the 2003 quarterly due dates. Alternatively, divide the amount by 12 and pay it with monthly sales, use or withholding tax payment (e.g., $\$20,000 \div 12 = \$1,666.67$).

If a previous tax year was less than 12 months, annualize the previous year's tax liability to determine if estimates are due and the amount due.

If business activity in Michigan existed in 2002 but there was no reported tax liability nor was the taxpayer required to file a 2002 return, estimated payments are not required for 2003. If estimated payments were made during 2002, and later it was found that adjusted gross receipts did not meet the filing requirements, file an annual return to claim a refund or credit forward of payments.

Amending estimates: If, after making payments, the estimated tax is substantially different than originally estimated, recompute the tax and adjust the payment in the next quarter.

Filing If Tax Year Is Less Than 12 Months

Annual returns must be filed for the same period as federal income tax returns. If a business operated less

than 12 months, annualize to determine which forms to file and the eligibility for a standard small business tax credit or the alternate tax. Annualized business income will also determine the amount of an unincorporated credit. Do not use annualized numbers on a return; use them only to determine filing requirements and qualifications for credits.

Annualizing: Multiply each amount, total gross receipts, business income, and shareholder's, officer's and partner's income by 12 and divide the result by the number of months the business operated. A business is considered in business for one month if the business operated for more than half the days of the month.

- If annualized adjusted gross receipts (annualized apportioned gross receipts plus recapture) are \$250,000 or more, file an annual return. Annualized adjusted gross receipts plus ITC recapture are also used to determine the Investment Tax Credit adjusted gross receipts percentage for the year. If annualized gross receipts are more than \$10,000,000, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax.
- Annualize shareholders', officers' and partners' compensation and share of business income. If any shareholder or officer has annualized allocated income more than \$115,000 after loss adjustment, or any partner has a distributive share more than \$115,000 on C-8000KP, column E; or C-8000KC, columns K or M, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax. If annualized allocated income or distributive share is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000, the annualized figure will determine the reduction to the small business credit.
- Annualize business income to determine the credit percentage used to compute the unincorporated/S Corporation credit. If the annualized adjusted business income after loss adjustment is more than \$475,000, the taxpayer is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate tax.

Prorating: The statutory exemption must be prorated, including increased exemptions. Use the *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule* (Form C-8043).

- ✓ **Individuals** - A business registered as individual that is in business less than 12 months is not required to annualize. However, the statutory exemption must be prorated for the number of months of business activity reported. Complete lines 11 and 12 of Form C-8043.

Filing Consolidated Returns

- ✓ **Corporations** - An affiliated group of corporations may file a consolidated or combined return only with prior approval from the State Treasurer. To request approval, file a *Request for Consolidated or Combined*

Filing (Form C-8007) before the due date of the annual return. This form is available on the Michigan Department of Treasury Web site at www.michigan.gov/treasury or by calling 1-800-367-6263. See RAB 1989-49 for additional information.

Filing Returns on Due Date

Annual returns are due on or before the last day of the 4th month after the end of your tax year. For example: A return for calendar year 2002 is due April 30, 2003. A return for a fiscal year ending March 31, 2003, is due July 31, 2003.

Additional Filing Time

If additional time is needed to file an annual tax return, request a Michigan extension by filing an *Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns* (Form 4).

Filing a federal extension request with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) does not automatically grant a Michigan SBT extension. The IRS does not notify state governments of extensions. A request for a Michigan extension must be received and approved to avoid penalty on the tax due.

Extension applications must be postmarked on or before the original due date of an annual return.

Although the Michigan Department of Treasury will grant extensions for filing SBT returns, it will not extend the time to pay. Extension applications received without proper payment will not be processed. Penalty and interest will accrue on the unpaid tax from the original due date of the return.

Properly filed and paid estimates with this amount included on the extension application will be accepted as payment on a tentative return and an extension may be granted. It is important that the application is completed correctly.

Once an application and proper payment is received, Michigan will grant an extension for the same length of time as a federal extension, if applicable, plus 60 days. If a federal extension has not been granted, Treasury will grant an additional 180 days to file.

For example, if an SBT extension is granted, a 2002 calendar-year filer requesting a Michigan extension who also has a federal extension, will be granted a new return due date of December 31, 2003. The same filer without a federal extension has an SBT due date of October 31, 2003.

A written response will be sent to the legal address on file when a valid extension application is received.

If an SBT extension is filed on time, but the total payments received by the original due date are less than

90 percent of the tax liability, a 10 percent negligence penalty may apply.

❶ **Important:** If no tax is owed, there is no need to file an extension with Michigan by the due date of the return **to avoid penalty and interest**. However, without an approved extension, it is necessary to file an annual return as soon as the information is available to do so.

An extension of time to file will also extend the statute of limitations.

Amending a Return

To amend a current annual return, complete either Form C-8000X or Form C-8044X.

To amend an annual return for a year before 1995, use the appropriate year's return, and print "**AMENDED**" at the top.

See page 8 for how to request current or past forms.

To amend a return to claim a refund, file within four years of the due date of the original return. Interest will be paid beginning 45 days after the claim is filed or the due date, whichever is later.

If amending a return to report a deficiency, penalty and interest may apply from the due date of the original return.

If any changes are made to a federal income tax return that affect an SBT tax base, filing an amended return is required. To avoid penalty, file the amended return within 120 days after the final determination by the IRS.

Computing Penalty and Interest

Annual returns filed late or without sufficient payment of the tax due are subject to a penalty of 5 percent of the tax due per month plus interest. The maximum penalty is 50 percent of the tax due.

Estimated returns not filed or filed after the due date are subject to a penalty of 5 percent of the unpaid tax per month. The maximum penalty is 50 percent of the estimated tax due. If an estimate is underpaid, a penalty of 10 percent for negligence or 25 percent for intentional disregard may apply. Treasury will bill for penalties due under these circumstances.

Compute penalty and interest for underpaid estimates using *SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax* (Form C-8020) on page 63. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute the penalty and interest and send a bill.

The following chart shows the interest rate that applies to each filing period. A new interest rate is set at 1 percent above the prime rate for each 6-month period.

<u>Beginning date</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Daily Rate</u>
January 1, 2002	8.0%	.0002192
July 1, 2002	6.0%	.0001644
January 1, 2003	5.8%	.0001589

For a complete list of interest rates, request RAB 2002-17 or visit Treasury's Web site:

www.michigan.gov/treasury

Formatting Amounts Entered on SBT Forms

- **Losses:** Report losses and negative amounts in parentheses. For example, (22,459.00).
- **Percentages:** Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example, 24.154256 percent becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).
- **Round dollar amounts:** Report all amounts in whole dollars. Round up amounts of 50¢ or more. Round down amounts of 49¢ or less.

Signing the Return

All returns must be signed and dated by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's authorized agent. This may be the owner, partner, corporate officer, officer's agent or association member.

If someone other than the above prepared the return, the preparer must also sign it and give his or her business address and phone number.

Print the name of the taxpayer and preparer in the appropriate area on the return.

If an SBT instruction book is not needed in the future, check the box on the return and Treasury will not send future books.

Mailing the Return

Mail your annual return and all necessary schedules to:

With payment:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Department 77375
P.O. Box 77000
Detroit, MI 48277

Without payment:

Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909

Mail an extension application (Form 4) to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30207
Lansing, MI 48909

Mail quarterly estimate payments (Form C-8002) to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
Dept. 77889
Detroit, MI 48277-0889

Overnight delivery mail should be sent to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
430 W. Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 48922

Make all checks payable to: "State of Michigan." Write your federal employer identification number (FEIN) and "SBT" on the check.

Correspondence. Report address changes or business discontinuance on the annual return. To report changes in tax status or business activity, contact the Treasury Registration Section at 517-636-4660 or use the *Notice of Change or Discontinuance* form provided in the sales, use and withholding taxes coupon book. Mail any other correspondence to:

Customer Contact Division, SBT Unit
P.O. Box 30059
Lansing, MI 48909

To Request Forms

- **Internet:** Forms are available on our Web site at: www.michigan.gov/treasury
- **Fax:** Dial 517-241-8730 from a fax phone to have 2002 Michigan tax forms sent via fax machine 24 hours a day. Faxed forms may not include instructions.
- **Phone:** Call toll-free 1-800-367-6263 to have tax forms mailed to you. This line is available 24 hours a day.
- **Public Offices:** Forms are available at all Treasury offices listed on page 76. Commonly used forms are also available at most Michigan Secretary of State offices, post offices, and public libraries.

2002 MICHIGAN Single Business Tax Annual Return**2002
C-8000**

Issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. This return is for calendar year 2002 or for the following tax year Beginning Date Ending Date month year month year <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> month year 1 2002 </div>	5. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>								
2. Name (Type or Print) d/b/a Street Address City, State, ZIP	6a. Check this box if address is new <input type="checkbox"/> b. Check this box if discontinued <input type="checkbox"/> Effective date of discontinuance _____ 7. Business Start Date _____ 8. Principal Business Activity _____								
3. Check this box if filing a Michigan consolidated return. <input type="checkbox"/> Enter authorization number _____ 4. Check this box if you are a member of a controlled group (see instructions). <input type="checkbox"/>	9. Organization Type (check one) <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual</td> <td>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Corporation</td> <td>d. <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation</td> <td>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Corporation	d. <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation	e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation	f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership	g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary								
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e. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Corporation	f. <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership/LLC-Partnership								
g. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company-Corporation									

➡ **Check this box if you DO NOT need a book mailed to you next year** ☐

10. Gross receipts **▶ 10.**00
11. Business income. Filers using the Short-Method, go to C-8000S, line 9 **▶ 11.**00

COMPENSATION

12. Salaries, wages and other payments to employees **▶ 12.**00
13. Employee insurance plans - health, life **▶ 13.**00
14. Pension, retirement, profit sharing plans **▶ 14.**00
15. Other payments - supplemental unemployment benefit trust, etc **▶ 15.**00
16. Total Compensation. Add lines 12 - 15 **16.**00

ADDITIONS - to the extent deducted in arriving at business income.

17. Depreciation and other write-off of tangible assets **▶ 17.**00
18. Taxes imposed on or measured by income, e.g., city, state, foreign **▶ 18.**00
19. Single business tax **▶ 19.**00
20. Dividends, interest and royalty expenses **▶ 20.**00
21. Capital loss carryover or carryback **▶ 21.**00
22. Net operating loss carryover or carryback **▶ 22.**00
23. Gross interest and dividend income from bonds and similar obligations issued by states other than Michigan and its political subdivisions **▶ 23.**00
24. Any deduction or exclusion due to classification as FSC or similar classification and expenses of financial organizations, see inst. **▶ 24.**00
25. Losses from partnerships. Account no. **▶ 25.**00
26. Total Additions. Add lines 17 - 25 **26.**00
27. Subtotal. Add lines 11, 16 and 26 **27.**00

SUBTRACTIONS

28. Dividends, interest and royalty income included in business income **▶ 28.**00
29. Capital losses not deducted in arriving at business income **▶ 29.**00
30. Income from partnerships included in business income, Account no. **▶ 30.**00
31. Total Subtractions. Add lines 28 - 30 **31.**00

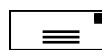
TAX BASE

32. Tax Base. Subtract line 31 from line 27 **32.**00
33. Apportioned Tax Base. Multiply line 32 by _____ % from C-8000H, line 16 or 19 **33.**00

62. PAYMENT. Enter amount from page 2, line 58 **PAY THIS AMOUNT ▶ 62.**00

WITHOUT PAYMENT - Mail return to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
 P.O. Box 30059
 Lansing, MI 48909

WITH PAYMENT - Pay amount on line 62 and mail check and return to:

Michigan Department of Treasury
 Department 77375
 P.O. Box 77000
 Detroit, MI 48277-7375

Make checks payable to "State of Michigan." Print the FEIN on the front of the check. Do not staple the check to the return.

Continue and sign on page 2.

TAX BASE

34. Enter amount from line 32 or 33, whichever applies 34. _____ .00

ADJUSTMENTS

35. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D, line 19 ▶ 35. _____ .00

36. ADJUSTED TAX BASE BEFORE loss deduction and statutory exemption.

Add line 34 and line 35. If line 35 is negative, subtract ▶ 36. _____ .00

If negative, this is a business loss carryforward; **do not complete lines 37 through 42. Enter zero on line 43.**

37. Business loss deduction 37. _____ .00

38. **Adjusted Tax Base Before Statutory Exemption.** Subtract line 37 from line 36 38. _____ .00**STATUTORY EXEMPTION - Complete and attach the Statutory Exemption Schedule (Form C-8043).**

39. Allowable statutory exemption, from C-8043, line 16 39. _____ .00

40. **Adjusted Tax Base.** Subtract line 39 from line 38. Check if C-8000G is attached ▶ a ☐ 40. _____ .00**REDUCTIONS, NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS, AND TAX**

41. Reduction to adjusted tax base, if applicable. See instructions for Form C-8000S 41. _____ .00

Check the method being used: ▶ ☐ **Compensation Reduction** OR ▶ ☐ **Gross Receipts Reduction.**

42. Taxable base. Subtract line 41 from line 40. If the gross receipts short-method was used, enter the amount from C-8000S, line 14 42. _____ .00

43. **Tax Before All Credits.** Multiply line 42 by 1.9% (.019). Fiscal or short period filers see page 3 ▶ 43. _____ .00**If you are not taking the Investment Tax Credit on C-8000ITC, enter the amount from line 43 on line 44.**44. **Tax After Investment Tax Credit.** Enter the amount from C-8000ITC, line 37 ▶ 44. _____ .00**The small business and contribution credits are computed on C-8000C and/or C-8009. Complete the C-8000C and/or C-8009 before continuing. If not filing a C-8000C or C-8009, enter the amount from line 44 on line 45.**

45. Enter the amount from C-8000, line 44, C-8000C, lines 19, 26 or 36 or C-8009, line 33 or 34 45. _____ .00

46. Unincorporated/S Corp. credit. Multiply line 45 by percent from page 15 46. _____ .00

47. Nonrefundable credits from C-8000MC, line 75 47. _____ .00

48. Add lines 46 and 47 48. _____ .00

49. **Tax After Nonrefundable Credits.** Subtract line 48 from line 45 ▶ 49. _____ .00**PAYMENTS, REFUNDABLE CREDITS AND TAX DUE**

50. Overpayment credited from 2001 50. _____ .00

51. Estimated tax payments 51. _____ .00

52. Tax paid with request for extension 52. _____ .00

53. Refundable credits from C-8000MC, line 12 53. _____ .00

54. Total. Add lines 50 - 53 ▶ 54. _____ .00

55. **TAX DUE.** Subtract line 54 from line 49. If less than zero, leave blank ▶ 55. _____ .00

56. Underpaid estimate penalty and interest from C-8020, line 28 or 38, whichever applies 56. _____ .00

57. Annual return penalty at _____ % = _____ .00 and interest = _____ .00 57. _____ .00

58. **Payment Due.** Add lines 55 - 57. Enter this amount on page 1, line 62 58. _____ .00**OVERPAYMENT - REFUND OR CREDIT FORWARD**

59. Overpayment. Subtract line 49, and any penalty and interest due on lines 56 and 57, from line 54 59. _____ .00

60. Enter the amount of overpayment on line 59 to be refunded ▶ 60. _____ .00

61. Enter the amount of overpayment on line 59 to be **credited forward** ▶ 61. _____ .00

TAXPAYER'S DECLARATION <i>I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</i> I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		PREPARER'S DECLARATION <i>I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</i> Preparer's Signature	
Taxpayer's Signature		Print or Type Preparer's Name	Date
Print or Type Taxpayer's Name	Date	Business Address, Phone and Identification Number	
Title			

This return is due April 30, or on or before the last day of the 4th month after the close of the tax year.

Instructions for C-8000 Annual Return

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Every person engaged in business activity in Michigan with adjusted gross receipts of \$250,000 or more must file an annual return.

Line 1, Taxable Year. If a business operates on a fiscal year, enter the beginning and ending dates, month and year of the annual accounting period. For periods less than 12 months, enter the beginning and ending dates that correspond to the taxable period reported to the IRS.

Line 3, Consolidated Filing.

✓ **Corporations.** If a business receives the State Treasurer's approval to file a consolidated or combined SBT return, check the box and enter the authorization number on the line provided. Attach a copy of the approved *Request for Consolidated or Combined Filing* (Form C-8007) and the *Affiliation Schedule - Consolidated Filing* (Form C-8008).

Line 4, Controlled Groups. A controlled corporate group is an affiliated group of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or a controlled group of corporations as defined in IRC Section 1563. **Entities under common control** are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the Internal Revenue Service Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

① **Reminder:** Controlled groups must complete *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups* (Form C-8010AGR) on page 61 to determine filing requirements for the group and to determine adjusted gross receipts for the group if an investment tax credit is taken. Attach completed schedule to return.

① **Important:** If the taxpayer is a member of a controlled group and is claiming a statutory exemption or small business credit, complete *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009) on page 55. Attach completed schedule to the tax return.

Line 5, Account Number. Use the taxpayer's federal employer identification number (FEIN) or the Michigan Treasury (TR) number assigned. If an organization type is individual and an account number does not exist yet, enter the taxpayer's Social Security Number and enter an S in the box to the right. Treasury will notify the taxpayer when a Michigan Treasury (TR) number is assigned. Use that number on all future SBT filings unless a federal number has been assigned. For all other organization types without an account number, leave line 5 blank. Be sure to use the same account number on all forms.

Gross Receipts Checklist

Note: This checklist is not intended to be all encompassing.

Receipts include- but are not limited to:

- Receipts (sales price) from the sale of assets used in a business activity;
- Sale of Products;
- Services performed;
- Gratuities stipulated on a bill;
- Sales tax collected on the sale of tangible personal property;
- Dividend and interest income;
- Gross commissions earned;
- Rents;
- Royalties;
- Professional services;
- Sales of scrap and other similar items;
- Client reimbursed expenses not obtained in an agency capacity;
- Gross proceeds from intercompany sales.


Receipts exclude:

- Proceeds from sales by a principal that are collected in an agency capacity solely on behalf of the principal and delivered to the principal;
- Amounts received as an agent solely on behalf of the principal that are expended by the taxpayer under certain circumstances;
- Amounts from gross income of a foreign corporation engaged in the international operation of aircraft under section 883(a) of the internal revenue code;
- Amounts received by an advertising agency used to acquire advertising media time, space, production, or talent on behalf of another person;
- Amounts received by a person that manages real property owned by a client that are deposited into a separate account kept in the name of the client and that are not reimbursed and are not indirect payments for management services provided to that client.

Line 7, Business Start Date. Enter the start date of first Michigan business activity.

Line 8, Principal Business Activity. Enter a brief description of business activity. For example, forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, electric, gas, sanitary services, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance or services.

Line 9, Organization Type. Check the box that describes the organization type. A Limited Liability Company should check the appropriate box based on the federal return.

Arrow:  If an SBT instruction book is not needed, check the box on page 1 and future books will not be sent. If in the future a booklet is needed, contact us at 517-636-4700.

Line 10, Gross Receipts. Gross receipts means the entire amount received from any activity whether in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce carried on for direct or indirect gain, benefit, or advantage to the taxpayer or to others, with certain exceptions. Use the above checklist as a guide to be sure receipts have been totaled correctly. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to calculate gross receipts.

Line 11, Business Income. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to calculate business income.

The SHORT METHOD to Compute SBT

The maximum SBT any filer pays is equal to the tax rate times one-half of the adjusted gross receipts. Adjusted gross receipts means gross receipts, apportioned for companies doing business outside of Michigan, plus recapture of capital acquisition deduction. Figure this amount quickly by using *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base* (Form C-8000S), page 53, lines 9-14, instead of figuring the tax base on Form C-8000. However, to claim the standard small business credit, the tax base must be computed.

If the SHORT METHOD is used, complete *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base* (Form C-8000S) on page 53.

To use the SHORT METHOD, follow these steps:

1. Enter gross receipts on C-8000, line 10;
2. If claiming an unincorporated credit, enter the business income on C-8000, line 11;
3. Enter recapture, if applicable, from C-8000D, line 19 on C-8000, line 35;
4. Complete C-8000S, lines 9 - 14 only;
5. Enter the amount from C-8000S, line 14 on C-8000, line 42 and complete Form C-8000.

Compensation Payments

Line 12, Salaries, Wages and Other Payments. Enter total payments, including the cash value of all consideration other than cash, made on behalf of or for the benefit of employees, officers or directors. Report these payments on a cash-only basis, i.e., include only the actual payments made during the year. For most filers this is the amount reported on U.S. 940 for the taxable year.

Payments include, but are not limited to, salaries, wages, fees, bonuses, commissions and other payments to employees, officers and directors that are subject to or specifically exempt or excepted from federal income tax withholding. This includes payments for casual services, but does not include payments to independent contractors.

Employee is a person from whom an employer is required to withhold federal income taxes (IRC Section 3401(c)).

Lines 13 through 15. Report any payments made on behalf of or for the benefit of employees, officers or directors on a cash or accrual basis consistent with the method of federal income tax reporting.

Line 13, Employee Insurance Plans. Enter payments to health or life insurance plans for employees, payments for health and welfare and non-insured benefit plans, and payment of fees for the administration of health and welfare and non-insured benefit plans.

Do not include here or on line 15, contributions for FICA (Social Security and Medicare), workers' compensation insurance, or the state and federal unemployment compensation fund.

Line 15, Other Payments. Enter any payments made for the benefit of employees that are not included on lines 13 - 14. For example: payments to supplemental unemployment benefit trusts; payments to individuals not currently working; payments to dependents and heirs for labor services rendered by an individual.

Additions

Additions are generally added to the extent deducted in arriving at business income, line 11.

Line 17, Depreciation. Enter all depreciation or amortization of tangible assets which are claimed as a deduction on the federal return. This includes the immediate (permitted under IRC Section 179) or accelerated write-off of tangible assets.

Taxpayers choosing the mileage method to determine car expenses must include in depreciation that portion of the mileage rate that is required by the IRC to reduce the adjusted basis of the vehicle.

Safe Harbor Leases. The lessor and lessee must report any rent attributable to a leaseback agreement under IRC section 168(f)(8). The lessor subtracts rental receipts from such property, while the lessee adds rental payments.

Line 18, Taxes. Enter all taxes on, or measured by, net income including city and state taxes, foreign income tax and federal environmental tax claimed as a deduction on the federal return.

Line 19, Single Business Tax. Enter the single business tax claimed as a deduction on the federal return.

Line 20, Dividends, Interest and Royalty Expenses. Enter any dividend, interest and/or royalties claimed as a deduction on your federal return.

Do not include any of the following:

- Dividends not claimed as federal deductions;
- Interest payments made by a financial organization;
- Initial franchise fees and any royalties, fees and other payments or consideration paid or incurred by a franchisee to a franchisor to establish or maintain the franchise relationship;
- Oil and gas royalties deducted;
- Cable franchise fees paid to units of government;
- Film rental payments made by a theater owner to a distributor or to a producer;
- Payments made by radio or TV broadcasters for syndication or royalty fees, or any other charges for program matter;
- Computer software royalties deducted.

Line 21, Capital Loss Carryover or Carryback.

- ✓ **Fiduciaries and Corporations.** Enter any capital loss carryover or carryback from the federal schedule that was included in the business income reported on line 11. This cannot be a negative number.

Line 22, Net Operating Loss Carryover or Carryback.

- ✓ **Fiduciaries and Corporations.** Enter any net operating loss carryover or carryback that was included in arriving at business income reported on line 11. This cannot be a negative number.

Line 23, Gross Interest and Dividend Income. Enter any income from bonds and similar obligations or securities of states other than Michigan and their political subdivisions. Include only the income derived from business activity. Subtract from this income-related expenses, if those expenses were not allowed as deductions on the federal return (IRC Sections 265 and 291).

Line 24, Special Classifications Deduction.

- ✓ **Corporations** - Enter any deduction or exclusion by a filer due to a classification as, or the payment of commissions or fees to, a domestic international sales corporation (DISC), foreign sales corporation (FSC) or any similar special classification which reduces or postpones federal income tax liability. This does not apply to special provisions of IRC sections 805, 809, 815(c)(2)(A), 823(c) and 824(a).

Financial Organization Expense Addback. Enter total expenses deducted in arriving at federal taxable income, less expenses which are added in determining the SBT tax base, times the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{Interest from U.S. obligations that Michigan is prohibited from taxing} + \text{Interest on Michigan Obligations}}{\text{Total Interest Income}}$$

The result cannot exceed interest from U.S. obligations subtracted in arriving at the tax base.

Line 25, Losses from Partnerships. Enter any losses attributed to another taxable entity included in the business income reported on line 11. Enter the FEIN(s) of the partnerships, S Corporations or LLCs.

Subtractions

Subtractions are generally subtracted to the extent included in arriving at business income, line 11.

Line 28, Dividends, Interest or Royalty Income. Enter dividends, interest and royalty income included in the business income reported on line 11.

Do not include:

- Dividends allowed as a dividend-received deduction on a federal return;
- Oil and gas royalty income;

- Initial franchise fees and any royalties, fees and other payments or consideration paid or incurred by a franchisee to a franchisor to establish or maintain the franchise relationship;
- Interest income received by a financial organization. **Exception:** Interest from U.S. obligations that Michigan is prohibited from taxing may be included;
- Film rental payments made by a theatre owner to a distributor or to a producer;
- Payments made by radio or T.V. broadcasters for syndication or royalty fees, or any other charges for program matter;
- Computer software royalty income.

Exception: System software which interacts with operating system software and is developed, licensed and intended for the exclusive use of data processing professionals to build, test, manage or maintain application computer software. System software may not be transferred as part of, or in conjunction with, a sale or lease of computer hardware. System software royalty income may be included as a subtraction on line 28.

Line 29, Excluded Capital Losses. Enter any capital losses not included in arriving at federal taxable income in the year the loss occurred.

Line 30, Income from Partnerships. Enter income attributed to another taxable entity included in the business income reported on line 11. Enter the FEIN(s) of the partnerships, S Corporations, or LLCs.

Tax Base

Line 32, Tax Base. Tax base is business income or loss on line 11, plus compensation on line 16 and additions on line 26, and minus subtractions on line 31.

If income is taxable in another state, complete *SBT Apportionment Formula* (Form C-8000H) on page 33, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

Line 33, Apportioned Tax Base. If taxable in another state, multiply line 32 by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Adjustments

A taxpayer must complete *SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction* (Form C-8000D) page 27, if **depreciable real or personal property** was:

- Purchased in a tax year beginning before January 1, 2000, and disposed of during the current tax year; or
- Purchased in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996, and before January 1, 2000, and moved outside of Michigan during the current tax year.

Attach the completed Form C-8000D to the return.

Line 36, Adjusted Tax Base Before Loss Deduction and Statutory Exemption. Any negative amount on this line is a business loss which may be carried forward successively to the next 10 taxable years, or until the loss is used, whichever occurs first. If line 36 is negative no tax is due. Enter 0 on line 43.

Line 37, Business Loss Deduction. Enter any unused business loss carryover from the single business tax returns for the preceding 10 years (loss on line 38 in preceding years less the adjusted tax base in intervening years).

① **Note:** The Business Loss Deduction is not the federal net operating loss.

Line 38, Adjusted Tax Base Before Statutory Exemption. Subtract line 37 from line 36. If negative, enter zero and carry the unused loss to next year's SBT return.

Statutory Exemption

✓ **Corporations** - If claiming a statutory exemption or a small business credit, complete *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form C-8000KC), page 43, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

✓ **Partnerships** - Before continuing, complete *SBT Schedule of Partners* (Form C-8000KP), page 47, to determine which partners qualify for the increased statutory exemption. Attach completed schedule to the return.

Line 39, Allowable Statutory Exemption. For most filers, the statutory exemption is available only if business income is less than \$67,500.

✓ **Corporations** - For most corporations, the statutory exemption is available only if the sum of business income, federal loss carryovers or carrybacks, and compensation/director fees of all shareholders is less than \$67,500.

A statutory exemption cannot be used to increase a business loss or to offset adjusted tax base as determined on C-8000, line 36, before loss carryovers are reported on C-8000, line 37. An unused statutory exemption cannot be carried forward.

Complete the *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule* (Form C-8043) on page 67 before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

If a member of a **controlled group** claiming an allocated statutory exemption, complete *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009), page 55. A controlled group is entitled to only one statutory exemption, which is allocated on Form C-8009.

✓ **Individuals, Fiduciaries, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** - If averaging business income to determine the statutory exemption, complete *SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging* (Form C-8000G), page 31. Attach to the return.

Reductions, Nonrefundable Credits, and Tax

Line 41, Reduction to Adjusted Tax Base. Taxpayers may qualify for either the compensation or the gross receipts reduction on *SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base* (Form C-8000S), page 53, but may use only one. Enter the amount of the reduction from Form C-8000S, line 16.

① **Reminder:** If a reduction is chosen, check the appropriate box which indicates the method of reduction used. The Investment Tax Credit (ITC) is not available if a gross receipts reduction to the adjusted tax base is taken to arrive at the tax liability. However, the recapture of capital investments must still be added back. If an adjusted tax base is reduced by the percentage that compensation exceeds 63 percent, the ITC must also be reduced. Choose a reduction method or the ITC, based on which option is most advantageous.

Line 42, Taxable Base. Filers using the SHORT METHOD, enter the amount from C-8000S, line 14. In no case should the amount on this line be more than 50 percent of the sum of apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of capital acquisition deduction. If this method is used the ITC is not available.

① **Important:** If eligible for the Investment Tax Credit, complete *SBT Investment Tax Credit* (Form C-8000ITC), page 39, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

Line 44, Tax After Investment Tax Credit. If claiming an Investment Tax Credit (ITC), enter the amount from Form C-8000ITC, line 37. If not claiming an ITC, carry the amount from line 43 to line 44.

The small business credit and the alternate tax are computed on *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits* (Form C-8000C), page 21. Review the C-8000C to make sure all tax credits are taken for which the taxpayer is eligible. Attach completed schedule to the return.

If the taxpayer is a member of a controlled group, the small business credit and alternate tax are computed on *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009), page 55. Attach completed schedule to the return.

Line 45. If claiming a small business credit or any contribution credits, enter the amount from Form C-8000C or C-8009. If not claiming these credits, carry the amount from line 44 to line 45.

Line 46, Unincorporated and S Corporation Credit.

Taxpayers who are unincorporated or S Corporations are allowed a credit against the SBT. Multiply line 45 by the percent from the table below and enter the result on line 46.

**Unincorporated/S Corporation
Tax Credit Table**

<u>If business income* is:</u>	<u>The credit is:</u>
\$20,000 or less	20% of the SBT liability.
More than \$20,000 but less than \$40,000	15% of the liability.
\$40,000 or more	10% of the liability.

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Line 47, Other Nonrefundable Credits. If claiming an Enterprise Zone Credit, a Michigan Economic Growth Authority Business Activity Credit, a Renaissance Zone Credit, a Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit or a Brownfield Redevelopment Credit, see *SBT Miscellaneous Credits* (Form C-8000MC), page 49. Note that these credits have strict eligibility requirements.

Line 49, Tax After Nonrefundable Credits.

❶ **Important:** If adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 enter 0 (zero) on this line.

Adjusted gross receipts are gross receipts apportioned for companies doing business outside of Michigan, plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction. Special rules apply to members of a controlled group. See page 4, "Filing an SBT Annual Return." If a business operated less than 12 months, annualize gross receipts to determine if a tax liability exists.

❶ **Important:** For further information about gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, page 2.

Payments, Refundable Credit and Tax Due

Line 51, Estimated Tax Payments. Enter the total tax paid with *SBT Quarterly Tax Returns* (Form C-8002), or the estimated single business tax paid with the *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes* (Form 160). Include all payments made on returns that apply to the current tax year. For example, calendar-year filers include money paid with the combined returns for return periods January through December.

Line 53, Refundable Credits. If claiming a Michigan Economic Growth Authority Employment Tax Credit, a Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB) Credit or an Apprenticeship Credit, see *SBT Miscellaneous Credits* (Form C-8000MC), page 49.

Line 56, Underpaid Estimate Penalty and Interest. If penalty and interest are owed for not filing estimated returns or for underestimating tax, complete *SBT Penalty*

and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax (Form C-8020), page 63, to compute penalty and interest due. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute penalty and interest and bill for payment.

Line 57, Annual Return Penalty and Interest. See "Computing Penalty and Interest" on page 7.

Line 58, Payment Due. Enter the amount of payment due here and on page 1, line 62.

❶ **Reminder:** Taxpayers must sign and date returns. If someone else has prepared the return, they must also sign and date the return. See "Signing the Return" on page 8. Please print the names in the areas provided for the taxpayer and the tax preparer.

FEDERAL FORMS: Attach copies of these federal forms to the return.

- ✓ **Corporations** - U.S. 1120, 1120A, pages 1 - 4. If filing as part of a consolidated federal return, attach a proforma or consolidated schedule.
- ✓ **S Corporations** - U.S. 1120S, pages 1 - 4*
- ✓ **Individuals** - U.S. 1040, Schedules C, C-EZ, D and E and 4797.
- ✓ **Fiduciaries** - U.S. 1041, Schedule D
- ✓ **Partnerships** - U.S. 1065, pages 1 - 4* and 8825.
- ✓ **Limited Liability Companies** - attach appropriate schedules shown above based on federal return filed.

*** Do not send copies of K-1s. We will request them if we need them.**

Note: This worksheet may not be all inclusive to all taxpayers. There may be additional amounts that are included in gross receipts for Single Business Tax purposes that may not be picked up for federal purposes.

**WORKSHEET 1
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
INDIVIDUALS AND FIDUCIARIES**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. *U.S. 1040, Schedule C or C-EZ,*
gross receipts (net of returns) _____ .00
2. *U.S. 1040, Schedule C,*
other income _____ .00
3. *U.S. 1040, Schedule D,*
short and long term sales price _____ .00
4. *U.S. 1040, Schedule E,*
a. Part I, total rents received _____ .00
b. Total royalties received _____ .00
5. *U.S. 4797, gross sales price,*
business assets _____ .00
6. Other receipts _____ .00
7. Total gross receipts
Add lines 1 - 6. _____ .00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

8. *U.S. 1040, Schedule C or C-EZ,*
net profit or (loss) _____ .00
9. *U.S. 1040, Schedule D,*
gain or (loss)* _____ .00
10. *U.S. 1040, Schedule E,*
line 22 rent and royalty
income or (loss) _____ .00
11. *U.S. 4797 gains or (loss)*
not included in Schedule D _____ .00
12. Other income _____ .00
13. Total business income
Add lines 8 through 12. _____ .00

**U.S. 1040D* and *4797*: Report only gains or losses from assets used in a business activity. Do not include personal gains and losses.

**WORKSHEET 2
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
CORPORATIONS**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. *U.S. 1120 or 1120A, line 1c* _____ .00
2. *U.S. 1120 or 1120A, lines 4-7* _____ .00
3. *U.S. 1120 or 1120A, line 10* _____ .00
4. *U.S. 1120 or 1120A, Schedule D*
short and long term sales price _____ .00
5. *U.S. 4797, gross sales price* _____ .00
6. Add lines 1-5 _____ .00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

Enter federal taxable income from *U.S. 1120* or *1120A*.

**WORKSHEET 3
GROSS RECEIPTS/BUSINESS INCOME
PARTNERSHIPS OR S-CORPORATIONS**

PART 1: GROSS RECEIPTS

1. *U.S. 1065 or U.S. 1120S*
a. Gross receipts (net of returns) _____ .00
b. Other income/receipts _____ .00
2. *U.S. 8825, gross income from*
real estate rentals _____ .00
3. *U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule D*
short and long term sales price _____ .00
4. *U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K*
a. Gross other rental income _____ .00
b. Interest, dividend, royalty income _____ .00
c. Other income _____ .00
5. *U.S. 4797, gross sales price*
business assets _____ .00
6. Other receipts _____ .00
7. Total gross receipts
Add lines 1 - 6. _____ .00

PART 2: BUSINESS INCOME

8. *U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K, Income (Loss)*
a. Ordinary income (loss) _____ .00
b. Net real estate rental
income (loss) _____ .00
c. Net other rental
income (loss) _____ .00
d. Interest, dividend & royalty income _____ .00
e. Net short-term gain (loss) _____ .00
f. Net long term gain (loss) _____ .00
g. Other portfolio income (loss) _____ .00
h. Guaranteed payments to partners _____ .00
i. Other net gain (loss)
under section 1231 _____ .00
j. Other income _____ .00
9. Total income or (loss)
Add lines 8a - 8j. _____ .00
10. *U.S. 1065 or 1120S, Schedule K, Deductions*
a. Charitable contributions _____ .00
b. Section 179 expense _____ .00
c. Deductions related to
portfolio income _____ .00
d. Other deductions _____ .00
11. Total deductions
Add lines 10a - 10d. _____ .00
12. Total business income
Subtract line 11 from line 9. _____ .00

Note: Limited liability companies should choose the appropriate worksheet based on their federal return.

Due Date: April 30 or by the last day of the 4th month after the close of the tax year.

Gross Receipts Checklist

This checklist is not intended to be all encompassing.

Receipts include- but are not limited to:

- Receipts (sales price) from the sale of assets used in a business activity;
- Sale of Products;
- Services performed;
- Gratuities stipulated on a bill;
- Sales tax collected on the sale of tangible personal property;
- Dividend and interest income;
- Gross commissions earned;
- Rents;
- Royalties;
- Professional services;
- Sales of scrap and other similar items;
- Client reimbursed expenses not obtained in an agency capacity;
- Gross proceeds from intercompany sales.

Receipts exclude:

- Proceeds from sales by a principal that are collected in an agency capacity solely on behalf of the principal and delivered to the principal;
- Amounts received as an agent solely on behalf of the principal that are expended by the taxpayer under certain circumstances;
- Amounts from gross income of a foreign corporation engaged in the international operation of aircraft under section 883(a) of the internal revenue code;
- Amounts received by an advertising agency used to acquire advertising media time, space, production, or talent on behalf of another person;
- Amounts received by a person that manages real property owned by a client that are deposited into a separate account kept in the name of the client and that are not reimbursed and are not indirect payments for management services provided to that client.

Instructions for C-8044 Simplified Return

Purpose: This form allows qualifying taxpayers to file using the alternate tax rate only, while still taking their unincorporated/S Corporation credit.

General Instructions - Eligibility

Taxpayers are eligible to use this form for the alternate tax if **all** of the following conditions apply:

- Gross receipts do not exceed \$9 million.
- Adjusted business income, after loss adjustment, does not exceed:
 - \$475,000 for corporations and partnerships;
 - \$95,000 for individuals or fiduciaries.
- No shareholder or officer has allocated income, after loss adjustment, over \$95,000 (from C-8000KC, columns K or M).
- No partner has distributive income, after loss adjustment, over \$95,000 (from C-8000KP).

① **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

- Not a member of a controlled group or entity under common control.
- Not filing a consolidated return.
- Not apportioning business activity.
- ✓ **Corporations - Allocated income** for regular corporations is either:
 - Shareholders' or officers' compensation and directors' fees from C-8000KC, column K, or
 - Shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from C-8000KC, column M.

If either of these is greater than \$95,000, the corporation is not eligible for the full small business credit.

Allocated income for S Corporations is shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from C-8000KC, column M.

① **Important:** If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000, Form C-8000 must be filed.

Even if eligible to file this form, a taxpayer may pay a lower tax by filing the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000) and taking a standard small business credit using *SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits* (Form C-8000C). This is especially true if any of the following applies:

- A business loss carryforward exists or is established.
- A community foundations, homeless, public contributions or public utility property tax credit is taken or a nonrefundable credit is taken.
- An Investment Tax Credit may be taken.

Loss Adjustment. A taxpayer that is not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier may benefit from the *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet* (3307), page 25. If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming a credit and a small business credit was received for that same year, the taxpayer may adjust for the loss. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed 9 million, nor will it change the amount of allocated income on C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

Tax period is less than 12 months. Annual returns must be filed for the same period as the federal income tax return. If a business operates less than 12 months, annualize gross receipts, business income and all shareholders', officers' and partners' income to determine which forms to file and the eligibility for a standard small business tax credit or alternate tax. Do not use annualized numbers on the return; use them only to determine filing requirements and qualifications for credits. See General Information, page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Refund only: If adjusted gross receipts are less than \$250,000 and the taxpayer is filing this form only to claim a refund, skip lines 10-16 and 22-25.

Line 1, Taxable Year. If the business operates on a fiscal year, enter the beginning and ending dates, month and year, of the annual accounting period. For periods less than 12 months, enter the beginning and ending dates that correspond to the taxable period reported to the IRS.

Line 3, Business Start Date. Enter the start date of the first Michigan business activity.

Line 4, Principal Business Activity. Enter a brief description of business activity. For example, forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, electric, gas, sanitary services, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance or services.

Line 5, Account Number. Be sure to use the same account number on all forms. Use the federal employer identification number (FEIN) or the Michigan Treasury

(TR) number assigned. If the organization type is individual and an account number does not exist yet, enter the taxpayer's Social Security Number and enter an S in the box to the right. For all other organization types that do not have an account number, leave line 5 blank.

Line 7, Organization Type. Check the box that describes the organization type. Limited Liability Companies should check the appropriate box based on their federal return.

Arrow \Rightarrow If there is no need to receive an SBT instruction book in the future, check the box on the front of the form. Contact us at 517-636-4700 to begin receiving SBT instruction books again.

① **Note:** Lines 8 and 9 are used only to determine filing requirements and small business credit eligibility. They are not part of the tax calculation.

Line 8, Gross Receipts. Use the checklist on page 18 as a guide to be sure receipts are totalled correctly. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine gross receipts.

Line 9, Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction. Complete *SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction* (Form C-8000D) page 27, before continuing if **depreciable real or personal property** was:

- Purchased in a tax year beginning before January 1, 2000, and disposed of during the current tax year; or
- Purchased in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996, and before January 1, 2000, and moved outside of Michigan during the current tax year.

Attach the completed form to the return.

Line 10, Business Income. Use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine business income.

Line 11, Carryover or Carryback.

- ✓ **Fiduciaries and corporations.** Enter the sum of applicable net operating loss and capital loss from the federal schedule that was included in the business income reported on line 10. This cannot be a negative number.

Line 12, Compensation and Director Fees.

- ✓ **Corporations.** Complete *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form C-8000KC), page 43, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.
- ✓ **Partnerships and LLC Partnerships.** Complete *SBT Schedule of Partners* (Form C-8000KP), page 47, before continuing. Attach completed schedule to the return.

Line 15, Unincorporated/S Corporation Credit.

Taxpayers who are unincorporated or are S Corporations are allowed a credit against the SBT. Multiply line 14 by

the percent from the table below and enter the result on line 15.

Unincorporated/S Corporation Tax Credit Table

If business income* is:

The credit is:

\$20,000 or less	20% of the liability
More than \$20,000 but less than \$40,000	15% of the liability
\$40,000 or more	10% of the liability

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Line 18, Estimated Tax Payments. Enter the total tax paid with *SBT Quarterly Tax Returns* (Form C-8002), or the estimated single business tax paid with the *Combined Return for Michigan Taxes* (Form 160). Include all payments made on returns that apply to the current year.

Line 20, Refundable Credits. If claiming a Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA) Employment Tax Credit, a Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB) Credit or an Apprenticeship Credit, see *SBT Miscellaneous Credits* (Form C-8000MC), page 49.

Line 23, Penalty and Interest. If penalty and interest are owed for not filing estimated returns or for underestimating a tax, complete *SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax* (Form C-8020), page 63, to compute penalty and interest due. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute penalty and interest and bill for payment.

Line 24, Penalty and Interest. See "Computing Penalty and Interest" on page 7.

① **Reminder:** See "Signing the Return" on page 8.

Federal Forms: Attach copies of these federal forms to the return.

- ✓ **Corporations** - U.S. 1120, 1120A, pages 1 - 4. If filing as part of a consolidated federal return, attach a proforma or consolidated schedule.
- ✓ **S Corporations** - U.S. 1120S, pages 1 - 4*
- ✓ **Individuals** - U.S. 1040, Schedules C, C-EZ, D and E and 4797
- ✓ **Fiduciaries** - U.S. 1041, Schedule D
- ✓ **Partnerships** - U.S. 1065, pages 1 - 4* and 8825.
- ✓ **Limited Liability Companies** - Attach appropriate schedules shown above based on federal return filed.

***Do not send copies of K-1s. We will request them if we need them.**

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits

**2002
C-8000C**

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 2

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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TAX and CREDIT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

The standard small business credit and the alternate tax are **NOT** available if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$10,000,000; **or**
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds:
 - a. \$475,000 for corporations, partnerships and L.L.C.'s
 - b. \$115,000 for an individual or fiduciary; **or**
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, or any partner has distributive share of income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, as determined on C-8000KC or C-8000KP. Form C-8000KC or C-8000KP must be attached.

Note: Members of controlled groups must attach a copy of *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit, and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009).

If **not** claiming a small business credit, go to line 28 to claim contribution credits

PART 1: ADJUSTED BUSINESS INCOME

3. Business income from C-8000, line 11	3. ....	.00
4. Capital loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 21	▶4. ....	.00
5. Net operating loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 22	▶5. ....	.00
6. Subtotal. Add lines 3, 4 and 5.....	6. ....	.00
7. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders from C-8000KC, line 6	▶7. ....	.00
8. Compensation and director fees of officers from C-8000KC, line 7	▶8. ....	.00
9. Adjusted business income. Add lines 6, 7 and 8. If less than zero, enter 100% on line 13	9. ....	.00

PART 2: SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

10. Tax base from C-8000, line 32	10. ....	.00
11. Tax base for credit. Multiply line 10 by 45% (.45)	11. ....	.00
12. Income percentage. Divide line 9 by line 11 and multiply by 100 to find percentage	12.	%
13. Credit percentage. Subtract line 12 from 100%. If line 9 exceeds line 11, this credit cannot be taken. Go to line 16 to calculate alternate tax.	13.	% (not to exceed 100%)
14. Tax from C-8000, line 44	TAX 14. \$	.00
15. Standard Small Business Credit. Multiply line 13 by line 14	15. ....	.00
16. Alternate tax. Multiply line 9 by 2% (.02)	16. ....	.00
17. Alternate Credit. Subtract line 16 from line 14	17. ....	.00
18a. Small business credit. Enter the greater of line 15 or 17	18a. ....	.00
b. Reduced small business credit. Use the Reduced Credit Table on page 2 of this form to find the reduced credit percentage. Multiply line 18a by _____ %	18b. ....	.00
19. Tax after small business credit. Subtract line 18a or 18b, whichever is applicable, from line 14	▶19. ....	.00

If gross receipts are equal to or less than \$9 million and contribution credits are not being claimed, enter the amount on line 19 on Form C-8000, line 45. Otherwise, go to page 2.

Continue on page 2.

PART 3: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION.**Complete this section if gross receipts are more than \$9,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000.**

20. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10. See instructions for tax years less than 12 months	20.	_____	.00
21. Excess gross receipts. Subtract \$9,000,000 from line 20	21.	_____	.00
22. Excess percentage. Divide line 21 by \$1,000,000	22.	_____	%
23. Allowable percentage. Subtract line 22 from 100%	23.	_____	%
24. Tax from line 14 or C-8000, line 44	24.	_____	.00
25. Multiply the percentage on line 23 by the credit on line 18a or line 18b, whichever is applicable	25	_____	.00
26. Tax after small business credit. Subtract line 25 from line 24	▶26.	_____	.00

If no contribution credits are claimed, enter the amount on line 26 on Form C-8000, line 45.**PART 4: CONTRIBUTION CREDITS****Complete this section ONLY if claiming contribution credits. See the instructions for these credits on page 24.**

27. Enter the amount from line 19 or 26, whichever applies. Affiliated or controlled groups or entities under common control, enter the amount from C-8009, line 33 or 34	27.	_____	.00
28. If you did not claim a small business credit , enter the amount from C-8000, line 44	28.	_____	.00
29a. Community Foundations donations	▶29a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 29a, \$5,000, or 5% of the tax on C-8000, line 43	29b.	_____	.00
c. Find the code on page 71 for any community foundations contributed to and enter here	▶29c.	_____	
30. Subtract line 29b from line 27 or 28	30.	_____	.00
31a. Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit donations	▶31a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 31a, \$5,000 or 5% of the tax on C-8000, line 43	31b.	_____	.00
32. Subtract line 31b from line 30	32.	_____	.00
33a. Public Contributions	▶33a.	_____	.00
b. Credit. Enter the smaller of 50% of line 33a, \$5,000, or 5% of line 32	33b.	_____	.00
34a. Public Utility Property Tax for taxable year	▶34a.	_____	
b. Credit. Enter 5% of line 34a. This amount cannot exceed the tax liability	34b.	_____	.00
35. Add lines 33b and 34b	35.	_____	.00
36. Tax After Credits. Subtract line 35 from line 32. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 45	36.	_____	.00

REDUCED CREDIT TABLE

If allocated income* is:	The reduced credit is:
\$0 - \$ 95,000	100% of the small business credit
\$95,001 - \$ 99,999	80% of the small business credit
\$100,000 - \$104,999	60% of the small business credit
\$105,000 - \$109,999	40% of the small business credit
\$110,000 - \$115,000	20% of the small business credit

*See page 6 for tax years less than 12 months.

Instructions for C-8000C

Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits

Purpose: To allow taxpayers to choose either the standard or alternate small business credit and to claim contribution credits.

The small business credit is reduced if an individual, a partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

①**Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

General Instructions - Eligibility

Taxpayers are **not** eligible for either the standard small business credit or the alternate tax if any of the following conditions exist:

- Gross receipts exceed \$10 million.
- Adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds:
 - \$475,000 for corporations, partnerships and LLCs.
 - \$115,000 for individuals or fiduciaries.
- Any shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000; or any partner has distributive share of income after loss adjustment of over \$115,000, as determined on C-8000KC or C-8000KP.
- ✓ **Corporations - Allocated income** for regular corporations is either:
 - a. Shareholders' or officers' compensation and directors' fees from C-8000KC, column K, or
 - b. Shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from C-8000KC, column M.

If either a or b is greater than \$115,000, the corporation is not eligible for the small business credit. In addition, if either a or b is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000, the corporation must reduce the small business credit based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

- ✓ **S Corporation - Allocated income** for S Corporations is shareholders' compensation, directors' fees and share of business income, after loss adjustment, or loss from C-8000KC, column M.

If the tax year is less than 12 months, gross receipts, adjusted business income, partners' and shareholders' or officers' share of business income must be annualized to determine eligibility and to compute the small business credit. If annualized gross receipts exceed \$9 million but do not exceed \$10 million, annualize figures to compute

Part 3. Part-year partners or shareholders must annualize their share of business income to determine their eligibility. See Annualizing on page 6.

Loss Adjustment. If taxpayers are not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier, they may benefit from the *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet* (Form 3307), page 25. If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which a taxpayer is claiming a credit and a small business credit was received for that same year, then adjust for the loss. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed 9 million. It will also not change the amount of allocated income on C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

Controlled groups or entities under common control as defined in the IRC are not eligible for the standard small business credit or alternate tax unless the business activities of the entities are consolidated, whether or not a consolidated SBT return is filed. This means the gross receipts, adjusted business income and tax base of **all** members of the group must be combined to determine eligibility and to compute this credit.

In other words, if the combined gross receipts exceed \$10 million, the combined adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$475,000, or any one individual, partner, shareholder or officer has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$115,000 from any one member of the group, the group is not eligible for the credit.

If the group is eligible and files a consolidated SBT return, compute either the standard small business credit or alternate tax on a consolidated basis using Form C-8000C.

If separate SBT returns are filed, determine the combined credit and each member's share of the credit on *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009), page 55. Attach a copy of Form C-8009 to each member's SBT return.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

① **Note:** Skip to line 28 if this form is being used only to claim contribution credits and not a small business credit.

PART 1: Adjusted Business Income

Business income is adjusted by loss carryforwards and carrybacks from the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000). It is also adjusted by compensation and director's fees of active shareholders and officers from *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form C-8000KC), page 43.

PART 2: The Small Business Credit

Compute either the standard or alternate credit.

The alternate tax computation is a simplified way of computing SBT while still allowing a small business credit. If filing **only** the alternate tax, a taxpayer may be able to complete the *Single Business Tax Simplified Return* (Form C-8044) instead.

① **Note:** The Simplified Return does not allow a contribution credit to be claimed or the calculation for reduced credit percentage required if an individual, partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. A *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000) must be filed.

Taxpayers may want to compute tax with the standard small business credit and with the alternate credit, then choose the most advantageous credit.

① **Important:** If an individual, partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000, a reduction to the small business credit is required. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income. No reduction is required if allocated income is \$95,000 or less. Use the table on page 22 to determine the reduced credit that applies.

① **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

Line 18b, Reduced Small Business Credit. Enter the percent from the reduced credit table on page 22 and multiply line 18a by that amount. Enter the result on line 18b.

Line 19, Tax After Small Business Credit. Subtract either line 18a or 18b, whichever applies, from line 14 and enter on this line.

① **Note:** If gross receipts are equal to or less than \$9 million and no contribution credits are being claimed, enter this amount on C-8000, line 45.

PART 3: Gross Receipts Reduction

Complete this section only if gross receipts are more than \$9 million but do not exceed \$10 million. Annualize for tax periods less than 12 months.

Line 26, Tax After Small Business Credit. If contribution credits are not being claimed, enter this amount on C-8000, line 45.

PART 4: Contribution Credits. Complete Part 4 only to claim contribution credits.

Line 29, Community Foundations Credit. A partial credit is allowed when donating to the endowment fund of a certified community foundation. A complete list of Certified Community Foundations is on page 71. Write the foundation code on line 29c. If a valid code is not entered, a credit will not be received.

Line 31, Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit. A partial credit is allowed when making a cash donation to a qualifying shelter for homeless persons, food kitchen, food bank or other entity whose primary purpose is to provide overnight accommodations, food or meals to indigent persons. For more information, request *Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1992-10*.

① **Note:** Individuals and fiduciaries claiming credits under section 261 of the Income Tax Act are not eligible for the Community Foundation Credit or the Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit.

Line 33, Public Contribution Credit.

✓ **Corporations, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** - A partial credit is allowed when donations are made during the taxable year to institutions of higher learning located in Michigan, Michigan public libraries, the Michigan colleges foundation, public broadcasting stations located in Michigan and any nonprofit corporation, fund, foundation, trust or association organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of institutions of higher learning located in Michigan.

Line 34, Public Utility Property Tax Credit.

✓ **Corporations** - Enter the total of all taxes imposed for the taxable year under P.A. 282 of 1905. This credit is for taxes assessed on properties of railroad, telegraph and other public utility companies. Taxpayers whose business activities consist of transportation services other than oil or gas by pipeline are not eligible for this credit.

Line 36, Tax After Credits. Subtract line 35 from line 32. Enter the result on C-8000, line 45.

Attach this schedule to the return.

SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet for the Small Business Credit

Issued under P.A. 257 of 1990.

Use this worksheet to qualify for an otherwise disallowed small business credit or alternate tax by adjusting current year adjusted business income. This is available only if a taxpayer had a negative adjusted business income in any of the five tax years immediately preceding this tax year and received a small business credit in the loss year. Partnerships and members of controlled groups - see instructions.

PART 1: Current Year Amounts

Use this section to determine the amount of loss adjustment to the business income needed to qualify for the small business credit.

Business Income Disqualifier is \$475,000 (\$115,000 for individuals)

1. Adjusted Business Income from C-8000C, line 9 1. \$ _____ .00
2. Less the disqualifier 2. \$ _____ .00
3. Loss adjustment. Subtract line 2 from line 1 3. \$ _____ .00

Shareholder Compensation Disqualifier is \$115,000

4. Enter the amount from C-8000C, line 6 4. \$ _____ .00
5. Disqualifier 5. \$ _____ .00
6. Enter compensation and director fees from
C-8000KC, column K of the shareholder
creating the disqualifier or reduction 6. \$ _____ .00
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 7. \$ _____ .00
8. Divide line 7 by the percent of ownership (____%)
from C-8000KC, column G for the shareholder on line 6. 8. \$ _____ .00
9. Loss adjustment. Subtract line 8 from line 4 9. \$ _____ .00

PART 2: Available Loss

Use this section to determine the loss available from the five preceding years.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
10. Did taxpayer receive a small business credit? Complete only those columns in which "Y" is entered.					
11. Enter adjusted business income as reported on C-8000C, line 9 for each tax year that reported a loss.					
12. Amount of loss entered on line 11 used as an adjustment in a prior year.					
13. Loss available for current return. Subtract line 12 from line 11.					
14. Enter the amount from line 3 or 9, whichever is larger.					
15. Loss available for future returns. Subtract line 14 from line 13.					

Attach this worksheet to the return.

Instructions for Loss Adjustment Worksheet

Purpose: To adjust the adjusted business income to qualify for the small business credit or minimize the reduction percentage required.

If the adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which a credit is being claimed, and the taxpayer received a small business credit for that same year, adjust for the loss before figuring eligibility for the small business credit. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed 9 million. It will also not change the amount of allocated income on C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

PART 1: Current Year Amounts.

Use this part to determine the amount of loss adjustment necessary to qualify for the small business credit.

If a taxpayer is not eligible for the credit because the adjusted business income exceeds \$475,000, complete lines 1 through 3.

If a taxpayer is not eligible because a shareholder whose allocated income exceeds \$115,000 or a partner with distributive income that exceeds \$115,000, complete lines 4 through 9 for the shareholder or partner creating the disqualifier.

① **Note:** For the purpose of computing the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

A taxpayer may have to calculate both if there is more than one disqualifier. Complete lines 4 through 9 for *each* shareholder or partner who creates a disqualifier. The loss adjustment required is the largest amount needed to eliminate all disqualifiers.

Reduced small business credit. A reduction of the small business credit is required if an individual, a partner in a partnership or shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$95,000. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

Complete lines 4 through 9 for the shareholder or partner creating the need to reduce the small business credit.

The loss adjustment worksheet should always be calculated initially using \$95,000 on line 5. This calculation will establish taxpayer eligibility without the need to reduce the small business credit. However, if the total loss available for the current year on line 13 does not equal or exceed the loss adjustment required on line 9, the taxpayer may still calculate a lesser loss adjustment to claim a reduced credit.

Try the calculation more than once. Substitute the numbers shown on the chart below on line 5 in order to maximize the claimed small business credit:

<u>Line 5</u>	<u>Eligible % of credit</u>
\$ 95,000	100% - no reduction
\$ 99,999	80%
\$104,999	60%
\$109,999	40%
\$115,000	20%

The SBT loss adjustment worksheet is for corporations. To use it for a partnership or member of a controlled group, make these changes.

- ✓ **Partnerships.** Enter on line 6 any guaranteed payments made to the partner creating a \$115,000 disqualifier. On line 8, divide by the percentage of ownership from Form C-8000KP, column D.
- ✓ **Controlled Groups.** A member of a controlled group may use this form for the shareholder compensation disqualifier (lines 4 through 9). The adjustment must come from the same company. The business income disqualifier must be calculated on a consolidated basis. Substitute consolidated figures for lines 1-3 and lines 10-15.

PART 2: Available Loss.

Use this section to determine the loss available from the five preceding years.

Line 10. Enter 'Y' under each year that a small business credit was received.

Line 11. Enter the adjusted business income from C-8000C, line 9, for each tax year that reported a loss. Report the loss in parentheses.

Lines 12 - 15. Continue to fill out each year's column only if the taxpayer enters a Y on line 10 *and* the adjusted business income reported on line 11 was a loss.

① **Note:** To benefit from a loss adjustment, the total loss available for the current year, line 13, must equal or exceed the loss adjustment required on line 14.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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PART 1: DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1989

3. Enter all depreciable **real property located in Michigan** that was sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year.
Include property acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)
4. Total columns 3e and 3f. A loss on 4f will increase recapture				4.	

5. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 4f is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 4f is a loss, add it to 4e 5. .00
If taxable in another state, complete lines 6 and 7; otherwise, go to line 8.
6. Apportioned gains or (losses). Multiply line 4f by the percentage
from C-8000H, line 16 or line 19, whichever applies 6. .00
7. Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 6 is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 6 is a loss, add it to 4e 7. .00

PART 2: DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1989.

8. Enter all depreciable **personal property** that was sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year.
Include property acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)
9. Total columns 8e and 8f. A loss on 9f will increase recapture				9.	

10. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 9f is a gain, subtract it from 9e. If line 9f is a loss, add it to 9e 10. .00
If taxable in another state, complete line 11; otherwise, go to line 12.
11. Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. Multiply line 10 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 23 11. .00

PART 3: DISPOSITION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1989 - VARIOUS.

12. Enter all depreciable **real and personal property** that was sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Include: (1) Property acquired in tax years beginning after September 30, 1989 and before January 1, 1997, (2) Real and personal property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2000 and located in Michigan, or moved into Michigan after acquisition in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2000, and (3) All mobile tangible assets acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2000.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)
13. Total columns 12e and 12f. A loss on 13f will increase recapture 13.					

14. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 13f is a gain, subtract it from 13e. If line 13f is a loss, add it to 13e 14. .00
If taxable in another state, complete line 15; otherwise, go to line 16.

15. Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. Multiply line 14 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19 15. .00

PART 4: TRANSFERS OUT OF MICHIGAN OF ALL DEPRECIABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, OTHER THAN MOBILE TANGIBLE ASSETS, ACQUIRED IN TAX YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1996 THAT WERE ELIGIBLE FOR A CAPITAL ACQUISITION DEDUCTION

16. Enter all depreciable **real and personal property** transferred outside Michigan, other than mobile tangible assets, acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2000, that were eligible for a capital acquisition deduction.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Transferred	e. Adjusted Federal Basis

17. Total column 16e 17. .00
If taxable in another state, complete line 18; otherwise, go to line 19.

18. Apportioned total federal basis. Multiply line 17 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies 18. .00

PART 5: TOTAL RECAPTURE

19. **TOTAL RECAPTURE of Capital Acquisition Deduction.** Add lines 5, 10, 14 and 17 OR lines 7, 11, 15 and 18, whichever apply. Enter here and on C-8000, line 35, C-8044 line 9 or C-8030, line 5 19. .00

Instructions for C-8000D

Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction

Purpose: To adjust the tax base for the disposal or transfer of depreciable real or personal property acquired in tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2000.

If the taxpayer disposed of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1976 and before January 1, 2000, complete this form and attach it to the annual return.

① **Note:** A sale of qualifying property reported on the installment method for federal income tax purposes causes a recapture of the entire gross proceeds in the year of the sale. The recapture is reduced by any gain reported in federal taxable income in the year of the sale. The gain attributable to the installment sale that is reported in subsequent years is subtracted from the tax base for those years.

Use Part 4 to compute the recapture for property moved out of the state. If more space is needed, attach separate schedules.

In Parts 1, 2 and 3 below, the calculation of gross proceeds may be reduced by selling expenses.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Disposition of Depreciable Real Property Acquired in Tax Years Beginning Before October 1, 1989.

Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of depreciable **real property** (property as described in IRC Section 1250) **located in Michigan** that was acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 3, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f.

Line 4, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 5, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 4, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 4, column e. A loss on line 4, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 6, Apportioned Gains or (Losses). Multiply line 4f by the percentage from *SBT Apportionment Formula* (Form C-8000H), line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 7, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 6 is a gain, subtract it from 4e. If line 6 is a loss, add it to 4e.

PART 2: Disposition of Depreciable Personal Property Acquired in Tax Years Beginning Before October 1, 1989.

Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of depreciable **personal property, wherever it is located**, that was acquired on or after January 1, 1976 and in tax years beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 8, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f.

Line 9, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 10, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 9, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 9, column e. A loss on line 9, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 11, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds if Taxable in Another State. Multiply adjusted proceeds on line 10 by the capital acquisition apportionment percentage for the current year from Form C-8000H, line 23.

PART 3: Disposition of Depreciable Real and Personal Property That Was Sold or Otherwise Disposed of During the Tax Year.

Include the following:

- Property acquired in tax years beginning after September 30, 1989 and before January 1, 1997.
- Real and personal property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and prior to January 1, 2000 and located in Michigan, or moved into Michigan after acquisition.
- Mobile tangible assets acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 and prior to January 1, 2000, whether located in Michigan or outside Michigan.

Mobile tangible assets are all of the following:

- Motor vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more and are used to transport property or persons for compensation;
- Rolling stock (railroad freight or passenger cars, locomotives or other rail cars), aircraft and watercraft used by the owner to transport property or persons for compensation or used by the owner to transport the owner's property for sale, rental or further processing; and
- Equipment used directly in completion of, or in construction contracts for, the construction, alteration, repair or improvement of property.

Line 12, Columns a through f. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through f.

Line 13, Columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 14, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 13, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 13, column e. A loss on line 13, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 15, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds if Taxable in Another State. Multiply the amount on line 14 by the apportionment percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

PART 4: Transfers Out of Michigan of All Depreciable Real and Personal Property, Other Than Mobile Tangible Assets, Acquired in Tax Years Beginning After December 31, 1996 for Business Use in Michigan That Were Eligible for a Capital Acquisition Deduction.

Line 16, Columns a through e. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a through e.

Line 18, Apportioned Total Federal Basis. Multiply the amount on line 17 by the apportionment percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

PART 5: Total Recapture.

Line 19. Enter the total adjustment required as a recapture for the capital acquisition deduction. Also enter on *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000), line 35, or *Single Business Tax Simplified Return* (Form C-8044), line 9, or on *Notice of No Return Required* (Form C-8030), line 5.

If taxable only in Michigan, add lines 5, 10, 14 and 17. If taxable in another state, add lines 7, 11, 15 and 18.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN

SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging

For Persons Other Than Corporations

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

IMPORTANT: There must be four (4) taxable years preceding 2002 to qualify for business income averaging.	
1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
A. TAXABLE YEARS (Years Ending In)	B. BUSINESS INCOME* (Form C-8000, line 11, cannot be less than zero)
3. 2002	.00
4. 2001	.00
5. 2000	.00
6. 1999	.00
7. 1998	.00
8. Total Business Income Add lines 3 through 7.	.00
9. Average Business Income Divide the amount on line 8 by the number 5.	.00

If the amount on line 9 is greater than line 3, do not average business income. If the amount on line 9 is less than line 3, use the amount on line 9, Average Business Income, to compute the statutory exemption only. See the instructions for *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule* (Form C-8043).

***IMPORTANT:** If business income is not available because no annual return was required, determine business income on the appropriate worksheet in the instruction booklet. **Attach this schedule to the return.**

Instructions for C-8000G

Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging

Purpose: For **persons other than corporations** to average the taxpayer's business income with the previous four years to compute the taxpayer's statutory exemption.

✓ **Individuals, Partnerships, Fiduciaries and Limited Liability Companies** - If the taxpayer had four taxable years preceding the taxable year 2002 (1998 through 2002), average business income to determine the 2002 statutory exemption.

① **Note:** Business income averaging is used only to figure the statutory exemption. Do not use it as the current year business income on any form.

Taxable Year

A taxable year is one with business activity, whether or not an annual return was filed. A tax year for the SBT is the same period covered by the federal return.

Reorganizations

Certain reorganizations do not interrupt the averaging of the business income. If the parties of the reorganization are not corporations and controlling interest is kept in the resulting organizations (80 percent ownership) by previous owners, the taxable years of the previous owners may be used. Qualifying reorganizations must attach an explanation giving the name and account number of all persons involved and the date and description of the reorganization, e.g., individual to fiduciary.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

Lines 3 through 7. For each taxable year, enter business income in column B as reported on the annual return. If business income for any taxable year is negative, enter "0." If the taxpayer was not required to file an annual return because gross receipts were less than filing requirements, use the appropriate worksheet on page 16 to determine business income. Attach the worksheet to this form.

If any tax year was less than 12 months, annualize the business income. To annualize, multiply the business income from the annual return by 12 and divide the result by the number of months the business operated. Enter the result in column B. Individuals are not required to annualize. For complete annualizing instructions and an explanation of a partial month, see General Information, page 6.

Line 8. Add the business income on lines 3 through 7 in column B.

Line 9. Divide the total business income determined on line 8 by the number 5 and enter this on line 9. If line 9 is

greater than line 3, do not average business income. If line 9 is less than line 3, use the amount on line 9 to figure the statutory exemption. See the instructions for the *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule* (Form C-8043), page 68. Do not use the averaged amount as the current year business income on any form.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Apportionment Formula

**2002
C-8000H**

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 5

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.		
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PART 1: COMPUTATION OF APPORTIONMENT PERCENTAGE
If 100% of property and payroll is attributable to Michigan, include documentation to substantiate nexus with another state.

	A.	B.	C.
PROPERTY FACTOR*		Weighting Factors	Weighted Percentage
Complete if filer has property outside of Michigan regardless of whether filer has Michigan Property			
3. Average value of Michigan property held during the year ▶ 3.	.00		
4. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result ▶ 4.	.00		
5. Total Michigan property. Add lines 3 and 4 5.	.00		
6. Average value of total property held during the year ▶ 6.	.00		
7. Multiply total rentals by 8 and enter the result ▶ 7.	.00		
8. Total property. Add lines 6 and 7 8.	.00		
9. Percentage. Divide line 5 by line 8 9.	%	x 5%	9. %
PAYROLL FACTOR*			
Complete if filer has payroll outside of Michigan regardless of whether filer has Michigan payroll			
10. Michigan wages ▶ 10.	.00		
11. Total wages ▶ 11.	.00		
12. Percentage. Divide line 10 by line 11 12.	%	x 5%	12. %
SALES FACTOR			
13. Michigan sales ▶ 13.	.00		
14. Total sales ▶ 14.	.00		
15. Percentage. Divide line 13 by line 14 15.	%	x 90%	15. %
16. Apportionment percentage. Add column C, lines 9, 12 & 15** Use this percentage to apportion: (1) The tax base on C-8000, line 33, (2) The recapture of capital acquisition deduction on C-8000D, and (3) The capital investments and recapture on C-8000ITC			16. %

* The State Treasurer may require periodic averaging of property values during the tax year if this is reasonably required to reflect the average value of the filer's property.
 ** If filer does not have three factors, i.e., if line 8, 11 or 14 is zero, see *Formulas for Special Situations* on page 36 of the instructions.

PART 2: TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, OR TAXPAYERS AUTHORIZED TO USE A SPECIAL FORMULA, USE THE LINES PROVIDED BELOW.
Attach an explanation.

17. Michigan ▶ 17.	.00
18. Total ▶ 18.	.00
19. Apportionment percentage. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to apportion: (1) The tax base on C-8000, line 33, (2) The recapture of capital acquisition deduction on C-8000D, and (3) The capital investments and recapture on C-8000ITC. 19.	
	%

PART 3: CAPITAL ACQUISITION APPORTIONMENT
This part is only used for certain CAD recaptures. Complete this part only if depreciable personal property that was acquired in tax years beginning before Oct. 1, 1989 was disposed of during the year.

20. Property factor from line 9, column A 20.	%
21. Payroll factor from line 12, column A 21.	%
22. Total. Add lines 20 and 21 22.	%
23. Average percentage. Divide line 22 by 2; if only one factor exists, enter the amount from line 22. Use this percentage to compute recapture of capital acquisition deduction on C-8000D, line 11 23.	
	%

Instructions for C-8000H

Apportionment Formula

Purpose: To determine the portion of tax base attributable to Michigan for a taxpayer whose business activity is subject to tax both within and without Michigan.

A taxpayer is subject to tax in another state if, in that state, the taxpayer is subject to a business privilege tax, a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporation stock tax, or a tax of the type imposed under the Michigan SBT Act, or that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to one or more of the taxes regardless of whether the tax is imposed. A taxpayer will be subject to a tax in another state if the taxpayer has Due Process and Commerce Clause nexus with that state.

General Instructions

Michigan tax is based only on the business activity conducted in Michigan. This activity is measured by three factors: property, payroll and sales.

Each factor is weighted; the weighted figures are then added to determine the portion of activity taxable in Michigan. The property and payroll factors are weighted at 5 percent and the sales factor is weighted at 90 percent. See example 1 on page 36. There are different formulas for transportation companies, financial organizations and other authorized taxpayers. See "Formulas for Special Situations" on page 36.

Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example, 24.154256 becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).

Complete the apportionment schedule using amounts for the taxpayer's business activity only. Do not include amounts from an interest in a partnership, S Corporation or LLC.

Property Factor

The property factor is equal to the average value of all real and tangible personal property owned or rented in Michigan divided by the average value of all property owned or rented everywhere, multiplied by the weighted factor. **Tangible personal property** includes machinery, tools, inventory, implements, equipment, goods, wares and merchandise. **Real property** includes land, buildings, leasehold improvements and construction in progress.

Determine the **average value** of property by averaging the values at the start and end of the tax period. The State Treasurer may require the periodic averaging of values during the tax year if reasonably required to reflect properly the average value of a taxpayer's property.

Value property owned at its original cost.

Value property rented at eight times the net annual rental rate, which is the annual rental rate paid, less any rental rate received from subrentals.

The factor is computed by dividing the total value of Michigan property on line 5 by the total value of all property belonging to the taxpayer on line 8.

Payroll Factor

Payroll consists of wages paid during the tax year.

The payroll factor is equal to total wages paid in Michigan divided by the total wages paid everywhere, multiplied by the weighted factor. **Total payroll should equal the amount you entered on Form C-8000, line 12.**

For purposes of apportionment only, **wages** means wages as defined in IRC Section 3401.

Wages are considered paid in Michigan if:

- The employee's service is performed entirely in Michigan;
- The employee's service is performed in Michigan and in other states, but the service performed outside Michigan is incidental to the employee's service in Michigan;
- Some of the employee's service is performed in Michigan and the base of operations or the place from which the service is controlled is in Michigan; or
- The base of operations or place from which the service is controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in Michigan.

The factor is computed by dividing the wages paid in Michigan during the tax year on line 10 by the total wages paid everywhere on line 11.

Sales Factor

Sales include the amounts received by the taxpayer as consideration from the following:

- The transfer of title to, or possession of, property that is stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the tax period, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.
- Performance of services which constitute business activity.
- Rental, leasing, licensing, or use of tangible or intangible property which constitutes business activity.

Sales do not include dividends, interest, and royalties received by the taxpayer to the extent deducted from the taxpayer's tax base. The sales factor is equal to total sales in Michigan divided by the total sales everywhere, multiplied by a weighted factor.

Sales of **tangible personal property** are attributable to Michigan if the property is shipped or delivered to any purchaser within Michigan regardless of the free on board (F.O.B.) point or other conditions of the sales.

Sales **other than the sale of tangible personal property** are attributable to Michigan if:

- The business activity is performed in Michigan;
- The business activity is performed both in Michigan and in other states, but based on the cost of performance, a greater proportion is performed in Michigan; or
- Receipts are derived from services performed for planning, designing, or construction activities within Michigan.

The factor is computed by dividing the total Michigan sales on line 13 by the total sales everywhere on line 14.

Example 1

Factor	Column A		Column B		Column C
Property	10%	x	5%	=	0.5%
Payroll	10%	x	5%	=	0.5%
Sales	50%	x	90%	=	<u>45%</u>
					46%

The apportionment percentage is 46%. Enter this percentage on line 16.

Formulas for Special Situations

Fewer Than Three Factors

If a business does not have three factors, i.e., if line 8, 11 or 14 is zero, reweight the factors to compute the apportionment percentage. To reweight, add the weighted percentages in column C for the current factors; then add the weighting factors in column B for the factors. Divide the sum of column C by the sum of column B. Use this percentage to figure the apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, line 33. See example 2.

Example 2

Factor	Column A		Column B		Column C
Property	10%	x	5%	=	0.5%
Payroll	none				
Sales	50%	x	<u>90%</u>	=	<u>45%</u>
			95%		45.5%

$$45.5\% \div 95\% = 47.8947\% (.478947).$$

Enter this percentage on line 16.

Transportation of Oil by Pipeline

The apportionment percentage used for the transportation of oil by pipeline is based on barrel-miles. Enter on line 17 the barrel-miles transported in Michigan during the tax year. Enter on line 18 the total barrel-miles transported everywhere during the tax year. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to figure the apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, line 33.

Transportation of Gas by Pipeline

The apportionment percentage used for the transportation of gas by pipeline is based on 1,000 cubic-foot miles. Enter on line 17 the 1,000 cubic-foot miles transported in Michigan during the tax year. Enter on line 18 the total 1,000 cubic-foot miles transported everywhere during the tax year. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to figure the apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, line 33.

Other Transportation Services

The apportionment percentage used for other transportation services is based on revenue-miles. A **revenue-mile** means the transportation of one net ton of property or one passenger for the distance of one mile. For example: 40 tons x 100 miles = 4,000 revenue miles. Enter on line 17 the revenue-miles transported in Michigan during the tax year. Enter on line 18 the total revenue-miles transported everywhere during the tax year. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to figure the apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, line 33.

If both property and passengers are transported, determine the portion subject to Michigan tax by first computing separate percentages, as described above, for property transported and for passengers transported. Then divide gross receipts for each activity by the total gross receipts. Multiply the percentage of gross receipts by the transportation percentage. Sum the results of both calculations and use this percentage to figure apportioned tax base on Form C-8000, line 33. See example 3.

Example 3: Formula for Transportation Services

Michigan revenue-miles for property		Gross receipts for property
	x	
Total revenue-miles for property		Total gross receipts
	+	
Michigan revenue-miles for people		Gross receipts for people
	x	
Total revenue-miles for people		Total gross receipts
	=	The apportionment percentage

Financial Organizations

The apportionment percentage used by a financial organization is based on gross business. **Gross business** is the sum of:

- Fees, commissions or other compensation for financial services;
- Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities;
- Interest charged to customers for carrying debit balances of margin accounts without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying the accounts;
- Interest and dividends received; plus
- Any other gross income resulting from operations as a financial organization.

Enter on line 17 gross business in Michigan during the tax year. Enter on line 18 the total gross business everywhere during the tax year. Divide line 17 by line 18. Use this percentage to figure apportioned tax base on *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000), line 33.

Line-By-Line Instructions

If 100 percent of property and payroll are attributable to Michigan, the taxpayer must show proof that substantial nexus has been created with another state. Attach copies of returns filed with that state or a description of activity in that state to help us verify nexus.

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Computation of Apportionment Percentage

Line 9, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 5 percent and enter the total in column C.

① **Note:** The State Treasurer may require periodic averaging of property values during the tax year if this is reasonably required to reflect the average value of the filer's property.

Line 12, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 5 percent and enter the total in column C.

Line 15, Percentage. Multiply the amount in column A by 90 percent and enter the total in column C.

Line 16, Apportionment Percentage. Add the percentages in column C, lines 9, 12 and 15 to arrive at the apportionment percentage. Use this percentage to apportion: (1) The tax base on Form C-8000, line 33, unless the taxpayer has fewer than 3 factors or uses a formula for a special situation, (2) The recapture of capital acquisition deduction on Form C-8000D, and (3) The capital investments and recapture on Form C-8000ITC.

PART 2: Transportation Services, Financial Organizations, or Taxpayers Authorized to Use a Special Formula

Lines 17-19. Use these lines if the taxpayer (1) provides transportation services, (2) is a financial organization, or (3) is authorized by the State Treasurer to use a special formula. See *Formulas for Special Situations* on page 36. Attach a detailed explanation if these lines are used.

PART 3: Capital Acquisition Apportionment

Complete this section only if the taxpayer disposed of depreciable personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning before October 1, 1989.

Line 23, Average Percentage. If both property and payroll factors exist, for example, amounts greater than zero were entered on lines 8 and 11, divide line 22 by 2 to get the average percentage. If only one factor exists, enter the percentage shown on line 22.

Use this percentage to compute the recapture of capital acquisition deduction on Form C-8000D, line 11.

Attach this schedule to the return.

**2002 MICHIGAN
SBT Investment Tax Credit****2002
C-8000ITC****Form Code 6**

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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PART 1: CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Read the instructions to ensure eligibility before claiming this credit.

3. Enter all eligible depreciable tangible assets **located in Michigan** that were acquired during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Cost Paid or Accrued During Tax Year

4. Total column 3d ▶ 4.00

5. Enter all eligible depreciable tangible assets purchased or acquired for use outside of Michigan in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996 that were **transferred into Michigan** during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Physically Located in Michigan	d. Federal Adjusted Basis as of Date Moved

6. Total column 5d ▶ 6.00

7. Enter all depreciable **mobile tangible assets** that were acquired during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Cost Paid or Accrued During Tax Year

8. Total column 7d ▶ 8.00

9. **Apportioned Mobile Tangible Assets.** If you are subject to apportionment, multiply line 8 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies 9.0010. **Total Capital Investments.** Add lines 4, 6 and 8 or lines 4, 6 and 9, whichever applies ▶ 10.0011. Enter the total cost paid or accrued of all depreciable real and personal property located **everywhere** that was acquired during the tax year. (Authorized under MCL 208.80(3)) ▶ 11.00
This figure is for statistical purposes and should **not** be used in any calculation.**Continue on page 2.**

PART 2: RECAPTURE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

12. Enter all depreciable tangible assets **located in Michigan** that were acquired or moved into Michigan after acquisition in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)

13. Total columns 12e and 12f. A loss on 13f will increase recapture **13.** ▶ ▶
14. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 13f is a gain, subtract it from 13e. If line 13f is a loss, add it to 13e **14.** .00
- If taxable in another state, complete lines 15 and 16; otherwise, go to line 17.**
15. Apportioned gains or (losses). Multiply line 13f by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or line 19, whichever applies **15.** .00
16. **Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 15 is a gain, subtract it from 13e. If line 15 is a loss, add it to 13e **16.** .00

17. Enter all depreciable **mobile tangible assets** that were acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Sold	e. Gross Sales Price	f. Gain or (Loss)

18. Total columns 17e and 17f. A loss on 18f will increase recapture **18.** ▶ ▶
19. **Adjusted Proceeds.** If line 18f is a gain, subtract it from 18e. If line 18f is a loss, add it to 18e **19.** .00
- If taxable in another state, complete line 20; otherwise, go to line 21.**
20. **Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds.** Multiply line 19 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19 **20.** .00

21. Enter all depreciable tangible assets other than mobile property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 that were eligible for the Investment Tax Credit in tax years beginning after December 31, 1999 and were **transferred outside Michigan** during the tax year.

a. Description	b. Location	c. Date Acquired	d. Date Transferred	e. Adjusted Federal Basis

22. Total column 21e ▶ **22.** .00
- 23. TOTAL RECAPTURE of Capital Investments.** Add lines 14, 19 and 22 OR lines 16, 20 and 22, whichever apply ▶ **23.** .00

PART 3: NET CAPITAL INVESTMENT

24. **Net Capital Investment.** Subtract line 23 from line 10 **24.** .00

PART 4: CALCULATION OF INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

25. Divide the current tax rate of _____% by 2.3% (.023) **25.** _____
26. Multiply line 25 by the adjusted gross receipts percentage _____% from table in the inst. **26.** _____
- 27. INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT.** Multiply line 26 by line 24. If line 27 is negative, do not complete Part 5. ▶ **27.** .00

PART 5: COMPENSATION REDUCTION ADJUSTMENT TO INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

28. Divide current tax rate of _____% by line 26 **28.** _____
29. Multiply line 28 by _____% from C-8000S, line 6 **29.** _____
30. Reduction. Multiply line 29 by line 27 **30.** .00
- If line 30 is greater than line 27, this credit is not available. Enter 0 on line 31.
- 31. REDUCED INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT.** Subtract line 30 from line 27 ▶ **31.** .00

PART 6: DETERMINING TAX LIABILITY

32. Enter the amount from C-8000, line 43, Tax Before All Credits **32.** .00
33. Enter either line 27, Investment Tax Credit OR
line 31, Reduced Investment Tax Credit, whichever applies **33.** .00
- 34.** Enter any credit carryforward from previous year(s) ▶ **34.** .00
35. Total credit to be applied to tax liability. Add lines 33 and 34 **35.** .00
- Note:** A negative amount on line 35 will increase your tax liability.
36. Enter the amount from line 32 or 35 whichever is smaller **36.** .00
- 37. TAX LIABILITY.** Subtract, if negative add, line 36 from line 32 and carry to C-8000, line 44 **37.** .00
- 38.** Credit Carryforward. If line 35 is greater than line 32, enter the difference ▶ **38.** .00

Instructions for C-8000ITC Investment Tax Credit

Purpose: To calculate an Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or an ITC recapture to be applied against the tax liability.

For tax years beginning after 1999, taxpayers may claim an ITC for a percentage of the net costs paid or accrued in a taxable year for qualifying tangible assets physically located in Michigan. The assets must be of a type that are or will become eligible for depreciation or amortization for federal income tax. Mobile tangible assets, wherever located, which would be subject to apportionment in the same manner as the tax base, and assets purchased or acquired for use outside the state and later moved into the state, also qualify for the ITC. The ITC must be taken before any other credit.

The ITC is calculated by multiplying net capital investments made in Michigan during the taxable year by an annualized percentage determined by dividing the SBT tax rate in effect for the year by the pre-1999 rate of 2.3%. The result is multiplied by a percentage based on adjusted gross receipts.

The ITC is not available if a gross receipts reduction to the adjusted tax base is taken to arrive at the tax liability.

If the adjusted tax base is greater than 50% of the adjusted gross receipts, the adjusted tax base may be reduced by the excess on Form C-8000S. In addition, the SBT Act allows taxpayers to reduce the adjusted tax base when the percentage of the tax base attributable to compensation exceeds 63%. If this reduction is elected, the ITC must also be reduced.

If a taxpayer acquires depreciable real or personal property during the taxable year, or disposed of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999, complete this form and attach it to the annual return.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Capital Investments.

Use Part 1 to determine the total eligible capital investments for the tax year. If more space is needed for any item, attach a separate sheet with appropriate information. This part should not be completed if a gross receipts reduction is taken.

Line 3. Enter the description, location, date acquired and the total cost paid or accrued of all eligible depreciable tangible assets located in Michigan that were acquired during the tax year.

Line 5. Enter the description, location, date physically located in Michigan and the federal adjusted basis as of the date moved, of all eligible depreciable tangible assets purchased or acquired for use outside of Michigan in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1996 that were moved into Michigan during the tax year for a business use. Do

not include Mobile Tangible Assets. The cost is the federal basis used for determining gain or loss as of the date the asset is physically located within the state.

Line 7. Enter the description, location, date acquired and the total cost paid or accrued for all depreciable mobile tangible assets that were acquired during the tax year, whether located in Michigan or outside Michigan.

Mobile tangible assets are all of the following:

- Motor vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more and are used to transport property or persons for compensation;
- Rolling stock (railroad freight or passenger cars, locomotives, or other railcars), aircraft and watercraft used by the owner to transport property or persons for compensation or used by the owner to transport the owner's property for sale, rental or further processing; and
- Equipment used directly in completion of, or in construction contracts for, the construction, alteration, repair or improvement of property.

Line 9, Apportioned Mobile Tangible Assets. If taxable in another state, multiply line 8 by the percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever is applicable.

Line 10, Total Capital Investments. Add lines 4, 6 and 8 or 9 whichever applies. This amount will be used to determine the Net Capital Investment on page 2, part 3.

Line 11. This figure is being requested for statistical purposes only. Collection of this information is authorized under MCL 208.80(3).

PART 2: Recapture of Capital Investments.

Use Part 2 to compute the adjusted proceeds (proceeds include any benefit derived) from the disposition of depreciable real or personal property that was acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and the recapture for property moved out of state. If more space is needed for any item, attach a separate sheet with the appropriate information.

Line 12, columns a through f. Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of **depreciable tangible assets located in Michigan** that were acquired or moved into Michigan after acquisition in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-f.

Line 13, columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 14, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 13, column f, to the gross proceeds on

line 13, column e. A loss on line 13, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 15, Apportioned Gains or (Losses). Multiply line 13f by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 16, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. If line 15 is a gain, subtract it from 13e. If line 15 is a loss, add it to 13e.

Line 17, Mobile Tangible Assets. Enter gross proceeds from all dispositions of **depreciable mobile tangible assets** that were acquired in a tax year beginning after December 31, 1999 and were sold or otherwise disposed of during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-f.

Line 18, columns e and f. Enter the total gross proceeds in column e. In column f, enter the total gain or loss included in federal taxable income. Total gain is before capital gain deduction.

Line 19, Adjusted Proceeds. Subtract the total gain or add the total loss on line 18, column f, to the gross proceeds on line 18, column e. A loss on line 18, column f, will increase the recapture.

Line 20, Apportioned Adjusted Proceeds. Multiply line 19 by the percentage from Form C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies.

Line 21. Enter all the **depreciable tangible assets** other than mobile property acquired in tax years beginning after December 31, 1996 that were eligible for the Investment Tax Credit in tax years beginning after December 31, 1999 and were **transferred outside Michigan** during the tax year. Give all the information required for each disposition in columns a-e.

Line 23, Total Recapture of Capital Investments. If taxable only in Michigan, add lines 14, 19 and 22. If taxable in another state, add lines 16, 20 and 22.

PART 3: Net Capital Investment

Line 24, Net Capital Investment. Subtract line 23, Total Recapture of Capital Investments from line 10, Total Capital Investments. If a gross receipts reduction was taken, enter the amount from line 23 as a negative number.

PART 4: Calculation of Investment Tax Credit

Line 25. Divide the current tax rate by 2.3% (.023). The current tax rate is the same as used on Form C-8000, line 43.

Line 26, ITC. Multiply the result of line 25 by the adjusted gross receipts percentage from the table below. Please indicate that percentage on the form.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT Adjusted Gross Receipts Percentage Table

<u>Adjusted gross receipts</u>	<u>Use this percentage</u>
\$1,000,000 or less	2.3% (.023)
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	1.5% (.015)
\$2,500,001 - \$5,000,000	1.0% (.01)
\$5,000,001 and above	0.85% (.0085)

Adjusted gross receipts for the purpose of the ITC means gross receipts, apportioned or allocated to Michigan, plus recapture of the Capital Acquisition Deduction for assets acquired in tax years beginning before 1/1/2000 and the ITC recapture adjustments on line 23 of this form for assets acquired in tax years beginning after 12/31/99. Adjusted gross receipts must be annualized if the return is for a period of less than 12 months. Controlled groups must use the amount on *SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups* (Form C-8010AGR), line 6.

❶ **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers on page 2 of this booklet

Line 27, Investment Tax Credit. Multiply line 26 by line 24, Net Capital Investments. If the result is a negative number, do not complete Part 5, go to Part 6.

Complete Part 5 only if a compensation reductions was taken on SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base (Form C-8000S). If a compensation reduction was not taken, go to part 6.

PART 5: Compensation Reduction Adjustment to Investment Tax Credit.

Line 28. Divide the current tax rate by line 26. The current tax rate is the same as used on Form C-8000, line 43.

Line 29. Multiply line 28 by the percentage used on Form C-8000S, line 6. Please indicate that percentage on the form.

Line 30, Reduction. Multiply line 29 by line 27, Investment Tax Credit. This reduction cannot exceed the ITC reported on line 27. If this amount is greater than line 27, a taxpayer is not eligible for this credit. Enter 0 on line 31.

Line 31, Reduced Investment Tax Credit. Subtract line 30 from line 27.

PART 6: Determining Tax Liability.

Line 32. Enter the amount from Form C-8000, line 43, Tax Before All Credits.

Line 33. Enter the amount from either line 27 or 31, whichever applies.

Line 35. Add lines 33 and 34 and enter the total. If the total is a negative amount, the tax liability will increase.

Line 36. Enter the smaller of lines 32 or 35.

Line 37, Tax Liability. Subtract line 36 from line 32. If line 36 is a negative number, it must be added to line 32 to determine tax liability. This amount is entered on Form C-8000, line 44.

Line 38, Credit Carryforward. If the total of available credit on line 35 is greater than the tax liability on line 32, enter the difference here. This amount can be carried forward for 9 years from the year it was created.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN

SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers

2002
C-8000KC

For all corporations claiming statutory exemption or small business credit.

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name				2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.		
PART 1: SHAREHOLDERS AND OFFICERS - See instruction booklet						
3A. Shareholder (including corporation and trust) or officer name (Last, First, Initial)	B. Social Security Number	C. If an officer, check here.	D. % Time	E. % Stock	F. % Stock with attribution	G. % Stock from col. F less any attribution between 2 active shareholders
a.						a.
b.						b.
c.						c.
d.						d.
e.						e.
f.						f.
g.						g.
h.						h.
% of stock (not listed above) owned by shareholders who own less than 20% and receive no compensation.				%		
Continue below using same a through h references.				Total	100%	
H. Dividends -used to determine active shareholders	I. Salaries, wages and/or director fees	J. Employee insurance plans, pensions, etc.	K. Total compensation and director fees for officers and/or shareholders -add columns I & J	L. Share of business income/loss -Form C-8000C, line 6 x column G.	M. Total shareholder/officer income -add columns K & L.	
a.					a.	
b.					b.	
c.					c.	
d.					d.	
e.					e.	
f.					f.	
g.					g.	
h.					h.	

If more space is needed attach additional C-8000KC forms. Identify each additional form and complete Part 1.

PART 2: STATUTORY EXEMPTION - See definition of qualified shareholder in the instruction booklet.

4. Qualified shareholders. Add the number of qualified shareholders from Part 1.
Enter here and on C-8043, line 8a4.
5. Compensation and director fees of ALL shareholders. Add amounts in column K for each shareholder showing ownership in column E. Enter here and on C-8043, line 55.00

PART 3: SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT - See definition of active shareholder in the instruction booklet.

6. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders. Add amounts in column K for each active shareholder. Enter here and on C-8000C, line 7 or C-8044, line 126.00
7. Compensation and director fees of officers. Add amounts in column K for each officer who is not an active shareholder. Enter here and on C-8000C, line 8 or C-8044, line 127.00

Instructions for C-8000KC

Schedule of Shareholders and Officers

Purpose: For all **corporations** to determine eligibility for the standard small business credit or alternate tax and for professional and S Corporations to determine which shareholders qualify for the increased exemption.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

If filing as a corporation and claiming a statutory exemption, standard small business credit or calculating the alternate tax, complete this form and attach it to the annual return to report:

- Qualified shareholders for the increased statutory exemption.
- Compensation and director fees of all shareholders for the computation of the statutory exemption.
- Shareholders and officer qualifications for the small business credit or alternate tax.
- Compensation and director fees of active shareholders and all officers for the computation of the small business credit or alternate tax.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed here are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Shareholders and Officers

Line 3 (Columns A-M). In column 3A, a through h, list and describe all shareholders and officers who:

- Are employees of the corporation,
- Are directors of the corporation, or
- Own 20 percent or more of the stock of the corporation including those by attribution.

Shareholder means a person who owns outstanding stock in the business. An individual is considered as owning the stock, directly or indirectly, by or for family members as defined by IRC Section 318(a)(1). An **officer** of any corporation, **other than an S Corporation**, includes the chairperson of the board, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, or persons performing similar duties.

Columns A and B: Identify each officer and shareholder (including corporation and trust and those with ownership by attribution) by name and Social Security Number. Corporations or trusts should be identified using federal employer identification number (FEIN).

① **Note:** Rules of attribution do not differentiate between an adult and a minor child [IRC Section 318(a)(1)].

Column D: Enter the percentage of each shareholder's time that is spent working in this business. This is used for the statutory exemption only.

Column E: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each officer or shareholder owns. If a shareholder owned stock for a period less than the corporation's tax year, multiply that shareholder's percentage of ownership by the number of months owned and divide the result by the number of months in the corporation's tax year.

Taxpayers must account for 100 percent of the stock. If it is not accounted for, processing of the return may be delayed.

Column F: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each shareholder owns, including attribution of ownership from family members under IRC section 318(a)(1). The percentage of ownership in column F **must be greater than or equal** to the percentage of ownership in column E.

Column G: Enter the percentage of outstanding stock each shareholder owns, including attribution of ownership **only** from, or to, family members who are **not** active shareholders. See definition of active shareholders on the next page. For the purposes of determining disqualification, an active shareholder's share of business income is not attributed to another active shareholder.

① **Note:** Column G is the same as Column F, minus any attribution between two active shareholders. All columns should add up to at least 100 percent.

Example

In this case, the husband and daughter are active shareholders. The wife and son are not active because compensation, directors fees or dividends from the business are less than \$10,000.

	STOCK PERCENTAGE		
	<u>Column E</u>	<u>Column F</u>	<u>Column G</u>
Husband (active)	40%	100% (all shareholders)	70% (husband/wife/son)
Wife (inactive)	10%	100% (all shareholders)	100% (all shareholders)
Son (inactive)	20%	70% (husband/wife/son)	70% (husband/wife/son)
Daughter (active)	30%	80% (husband/wife daughter)	40% (husband/wife daughter)

Column H: Enter total dividends received by each shareholder during the tax year from this business (used to determine active shareholders). This includes regular distributions for an S Corporation.

Column I: Enter salaries, wages and director's fees from Form C-8000, line 12 that are attributable to each shareholder or officer.

Column J: Enter employee insurance payments and pensions from C-8000, lines 13 through 15, that are attributable to each shareholder or officer.

Column L: In determining share of business income, the Department of Treasury cannot attribute stock ownership between two active shareholders.

Multiply the amount on Form C-8000C, line 6 (sum of business income and losses) by the percentage in column G for each shareholder and enter the result in column L.

Members of a controlled group or affiliated companies. Multiply the percentage in column G by the sum of the following:

- Business income on Form C-8000, line 11
- Any capital loss carryover or carryback on Form C-8000, line 21
- Any net operating loss carryover or carryback on Form C-8000, line 22

Remember, percentages in column G must be equal to or greater than those in column E.

PART 2: Statutory Exemption

Line 4, Qualified Shareholders. S Corporations and professional corporations, enter on line 4 the number of shareholders who qualify for the increased exemption. Enter the same number on Form C-8043, line 8a.

A qualified shareholder:

- Is a shareholder of an S Corporation or professional corporation (PC), and
- Is a full-time employee of the taxpayer or devotes at least 51 percent of his or her time to the business (column D = 51 percent or more), and
- Owns, without attribution, at least 10 percent of the business (column E = 10 percent or more), and
- Has a share of business income of at least \$12,000. Share of business income = compensation + share of business income determined without attribution.

For short-period returns or a part-year shareholder, the shareholder's business income must be annualized to meet this requirement. See page 6.

① **Note:** A person cannot serve as a qualified shareholder in more than one business.

Line 5, Compensation and Director's Fees of All Shareholders. All corporations, regardless of type, should add the compensation and director's fees in column K for each shareholder showing ownership in column E and enter the result on Form C-8043, line 5.

① **Note:** Complete the *SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule* (Form C-8043) to determine the allowable exemption.

PART 3: Small Business Credit

Line 6, Compensation and Director's Fees of Active Shareholders. Add compensation and director's fees in column K for each active shareholder and enter the result on line 6 and on Form C-8000C, line 7.

An active shareholder:

- Is a shareholder of the corporation, *including through attribution*, and
- Owns at least 5 percent of outstanding stock, *including through attribution*, (column F = 5 percent or more), and
- Receives at least \$10,000 in compensation, director fees or dividends from the business (sum of columns H and K = \$10,000 or more).

For short-period returns or a part-year shareholder, the shareholder's compensation, director fees and dividends must be annualized to meet this requirement. See page 6 for complete annualization instructions.

Line 7, Compensation and Director Fees of Officers.

Add the compensation and director fees in column K for each officer who is **not** an active shareholder and enter the result on line 7 and on Form C-8000C, line 8.

Remember, officers of an S Corporation are not included in this calculation.

① **Note:** If filing the *Single Business Tax Simplified Return* (Form C-8044), enter the total of lines 6 and 7 on line 12 of that form.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Schedule of Partners

For all partnerships claiming statutory exemption or small business credit.
This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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PART 1: PARTNER IDENTIFICATION

3.	A. Name (Last, First, Initial)	B. Social Security Number	C. % Time	D. % Own	E. Share of Business Income*
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					
g.					
h.					
i.					
j.					
k.					
l.					
m.					
n.					
o.					

*If any partner has a share of business income in column E of over \$115,000, after loss adjustment, the partnership is not eligible for either the standard small business credit or the alternate credit.

If more space is needed, submit additional C-8000KP forms. Identify each additional form and complete Part 1 only.

PART 2: QUALIFIED PARTNERS FOR STATUTORY EXEMPTION

A qualified partner is one who:

- Spends at least 51% of his or her time working in the business, i.e., column C is 51% or more, **and**
- Owns at least 10% of the business, i.e., column D is 10% or more, **and**
- Whose share of business income in column E, is at least \$12,000.

4. Total number of partners 4. _____

5. **Total number of qualified partners.** Add number of qualified partners from Part 1.

Enter here and on C-8043, line 8a 5. _____

Instructions for C-8000KP

Schedule of Partners

Purpose: For all **partnerships** to determine eligibility for the partnership's standard small business credit or alternate tax and which partners qualify for the increased exemption.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership.

For claiming an increased statutory exemption, a **qualified partner** is one who:

- Spends at least 51 percent of his or her time working in the business, i.e., column C is 51 percent or more, **and**
- Owns at least 10 percent of the business, i.e., column D is 10 percent or more, **and**
- Has a share of business income in column E of at least \$12,000.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed here are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Partner Identification

Line 3 (Columns A-E).

Column C: Enter the percentage of each partner's time that is spent working in the business.

Column D: Enter the percentage of profits or capital interest of this partnership owned by each partner. If a partner owned this interest for a period less than the partnership's tax year, multiply that partner's percentage of ownership by the number of months owned and divide the result by the number of months in this partnership's tax year.

Column E: Enter each partner's distributive share of income, losses and deductions from U.S. 1065, *Schedule K-1*. See partnership business income on Worksheet 3, page 16, in this booklet. Each partner's distributed share includes guaranteed payments to partners. If any partner has a share of business income in column E of over \$115,000, the partnership is not eligible for the standard small business credit or the alternate credit.

PART 2: Qualified Partners for Statutory Exemption

Line 5. Enter the total number of partners who qualify for the increased exemption. Enter this same number on Form C-8043, line 8a.

For short-period returns or part-year partners, the partner's share of business income must be annualized to meet this requirement.

① **Note:** A person cannot be a qualified partner or shareholder in more than one business.

Example of Qualified Partners

Business Income reported on Form C-8000, line 11, equals \$34,000, which includes guaranteed payments to partners of \$18,000. Guaranteed payments to partners are assigned to the appropriate partner, in this case \$9,000 each to partners A and B. Each partner's distributive share of the remaining income is then calculated based on the percentage of the partnership owned.

<u>Partners</u>	<u>%Time</u>	<u>%Own</u>	<u>Share</u>
A	100	25	\$13,000
B	100	25	\$13,000
C	0	50	\$ 8,000

Only partners A and B of this partnership qualify. Both A and B devote at least 51 percent of their time, own at least 10 percent of the business and have business income of at least \$12,000. Business income of A and B includes \$4,000 ordinary income plus \$9,000 guaranteed payments.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN
SBT Miscellaneous Credits

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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Read the instructions to be sure of eligibility before claiming any of these credits.

PART 1: REFUNDABLE CREDITS

3. Enter the **MEGA Employment Tax Credit** from the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* 3. .00
4. Enter the amount of **WDSB Credit** allowed by the Bureau of Worker's Disability Compensation 4. .00
5. Subtotal. Add lines 3 and 4 5. .00

THE APPRENTICESHIP CREDIT

- | | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Enter all payroll and wages paid to each apprentice. Include the value of fringes and other payroll expenses paid 6. | | | |
| 7. Multiply line 6 by 50% 7. | | | |
| 8. Enter all educational costs paid for each apprentice during the tax year 8. | | | |
| 9. Add lines 7 and 8 9. | | | |
| 10. Enter the smaller of line 9 or \$2,000 10. | | | |
11. **Apprenticeship Credit.** Add line 10 across 11. .00
12. **TOTAL REFUNDABLE CREDITS**
- Add lines 5 and 11. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 53 or C-8044, line 20 12. .00

PART 2: NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS

13. Enter the amount from Form C-8000, line 45 13. .00
14. Enter the amount of the Unincorporated Credit from C-8000, line 46 14. .00
15. **Tax After Unincorporated Credit.** Subtract line 14 from line 13 15. .00

THE ENTERPRISE ZONE CREDIT. This credit is available only to certified firms located in Benton Harbor.

If this credit is not being claimed, carry the amount from line 15 to line 29.

Street Address of Property or Parcel No.: _____

16. Enter the average value of property located within the zone 16. .00
17. Multiply rentals within the zone by 8 and enter the result 17. .00
18. Total property value within the zone. Add lines 16 and 17 18. .00
19. Enter the average value of all Michigan property 19. .00
20. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result 20. .00
21. Add lines 19 and 20 21. .00
22. Divide line 18 by line 21 22. %
23. Enter the total payroll within the zone 23. .00
24. Enter the total Michigan payroll 24. .00
25. Divide line 23 by line 24 25. %
26. Add lines 22 and 25 26. %
27. Divide line 26 by 2. If there is only one factor, enter the amount from line 26 27. %
28. **Enterprise Zone Credit.** Multiply line 15 by line 27 28. .00
29. **Tax After Enterprise Zone Credit.** Subtract line 28 from line 15.
- If this amount is less than zero, enter zero 29. .00

THE MEGA BUSINESS ACTIVITY CREDIT. If this credit is not being claimed, carry the amount from line 29 to line 36.

30. Enter the MEGA Business Activity Credit from the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* 30. .00
31. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 31. .00
32. Total Available Credit. Add lines 30 and 31 32. .00
33. **MEGA Business Activity Credit.** Enter the amount from line 29 or line 32, whichever is smaller 33. .00
34. **Tax After MEGA Business Activity Credit.** Subtract line 33 from line 29.
- If this amount is less than zero, enter zero 34. .00
35. Credit Forward. If line 32 is greater than line 29, enter the difference 35. .00

36. Enter the amount from line 29 or 34 36. _____ .00
37. If an Apprenticeship Credit is being claimed, enter the amount from line 11 37. _____ .00
38. **Tax After Apprenticeship Credit.** Subtract line 37 from line 36.
If this amount is less than zero, enter zero 38. _____ .00

RENAISSANCE ZONE CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 38 to line 52.

Street Address of Property or Parcel No.: _____

39. Enter the average value of property located within the zone 39. _____ .00
40. Multiply rentals within the zone by 8 and enter the result 40. _____ .00
41. Total property value within the zone. Add lines 39 and 40 41. _____ .00
42. Enter the average value of all Michigan property 42. _____ .00
43. Multiply Michigan rentals by 8 and enter the result 43. _____ .00
44. Add lines 42 and 43 44. _____ .00
45. Divide line 41 by line 44 45. _____ %
46. Enter the total payroll for services performed within the zone 46. _____ .00
47. Enter the total Michigan payroll 47. _____ .00
48. Divide line 46 by line 47 48. _____ %
49. Add lines 45 and 48 49. _____ %
50. Divide line 49 by 2. If there is only one factor, enter the amount from line 49 50. _____ %
51. **Renaissance Zone Credit.** Multiply line 50 by line 38 51. _____ .00
52. **Tax After Renaissance Zone Credit.** Subtract line 51 from line 38. If less than zero, enter zero 52. _____ .00

MICHIGAN HISTORIC PRESERVATION CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 52 to line 55.

53. Total Available Credit. Enter the amount from 3581, line 11 53. _____ .00
54. **Michigan Historic Preservation Credit.** Enter the amount from line 52 or 53, whichever is smaller 54. _____ .00
55. **Tax After Michigan Historic Preservation Credit.** Subtract line 54 from line 52.
If less than zero, enter zero 55. _____ .00
56. Credit Forward. If line 53 is greater than line 52, enter the difference 56. _____ .00

LOW-GRADE HEMATITE PELLET CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, carry the amount from line 55 to line 61.

57. Current year credit. Enter the number of long tons _____ x \$1.00 57. _____ .00
58. Enter any unused credit from the previous year 58. _____ .00
59. Total available credit. Add lines 57 and 58 59. _____ .00
60. **Low-grade Hematite Pellet Credit.** Enter the amount from line 55 or line 59, whichever is smaller 60. _____ .00
61. **Tax After Low-grade Hematite Pellet Credit.** Subtract line 60 from line 55.
If less than zero, enter zero 61. _____ .00
62. Credit Forward. If line 59 is greater than line 55, enter the difference 62. _____ .00

BROWNFIELD CREDIT. If neither the old or new brownfield credit will be claimed, go to line 75.

63. Enter the subtotal of MEGA and WDSB credits from line 5 63. _____ .00
64. **Tax After MEGA Employment Tax Credit and WDSB Credit.** Subtract line 63 from line 61.
If less than zero, enter zero 64. _____ .00

"OLD" BROWNFIELD CREDIT. If there are no previous years unused credit, carry the amount from line 64 to line 67.

Street Address of Property or Parcel No.: _____

65. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 65. _____ .00
66. **Old Brownfield Credit.** Enter the amount from line 64 or line 65, whichever is smaller 66. _____ .00
67. **Tax After Old Brownfield Credit.** Subtract line 66 from line 64. If less than zero, enter zero 67. _____ .00
68. Credit Forward. If line 65 is greater than line 64, enter the difference 68. _____ .00

"NEW" BROWNFIELD CREDIT. If this credit will not be claimed, go to line 75.

69. Enter the amount of available credit from the *SBT Brownfield Redevelopment Credit Certificate of Completion* or the amount of credit from the *SBT Brownfield Credit Assignment* form 69. _____ .00
70. Enter any unused credit from the previous years 70. _____ .00
71. Total Available Credit. Add lines 69 and 70 71. _____ .00
72. **New Brownfield Credit.** Enter the amount from line 67 or 71 whichever is smaller 72. _____ .00
73. **Tax After New Brownfield Credit.** Subtract line 72 from line 67.
If this amount is less than zero, enter zero 73. _____ .00
74. Credit Forward. If line 71 is greater than line 67, enter the difference 74. _____ .00

TOTAL NONREFUNDABLE CREDITS

75. Add lines 28, 33, 51, 54, 60, 66 and 72. Enter here and on Form C-8000, line 47 75. _____ .00

Instructions for C-8000MC

Miscellaneous Credits

Purpose: To allow eligible taxpayers to claim the Michigan Economic Growth Authority, Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit, Apprenticeship, Enterprise Zone, Renaissance Zone, Michigan Historic Preservation, Low Grade Hematite and Brownfield credits. Review the descriptions carefully before claiming a credit as there are strict eligibility requirements. Follow the instructions on the form for each credit.

PART 1: Refundable Credits

The Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA) Employment Tax Credit promotes economic growth and jobs in Michigan. Projects must be certified by MEGA. Approved businesses receive a certificate from MEGA each year showing the total amount of tax credit allowed. Attach the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* to the return to substantiate a claim. The credit will be disallowed if the certificate is not attached. For more information, call the Michigan Economic Development Corporation at 517-373-9808 or visit the MEDC Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage.

The Workers' Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB) Credit is available to self-insured employers only for the amount authorized by the Department of Consumer and Industry Services during the tax year. The authorization date and the amount of credit are on the credit list (LW06401-Z04) given to taxpayers by the Department of Consumer and Industry Services. Attach a copy of the credit list(s) to the return to substantiate claims. For more information on WDSB credit eligibility, call the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Bureau of Workers Disability Compensation, at 517-322-1879 or 1-888-396-5041 or visit the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services Web site at www.michigan.gov/cis

The Apprenticeship Credit encourages businesses to hire and provide training to qualified students. The credit equals 50 percent of the payroll expenses paid for the benefit of an apprentice in a qualified program *plus* 100 percent of the cost of classroom instruction and related expenses. Apprentices must be 16 - 19 years old and enrolled in either high school or a GED program. The maximum credit is \$2,000 annually per apprentice. To substantiate claims, attach a copy of an approved federal *ETA 671* form to the return for each apprentice. For more information, call the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, at 517-377-1746 or visit Michigan's School-to-Registered Apprenticeship Program and Tax Credit Web site at www.michigan.gov/mdcd and click on Fact Sheets.

PART 2: Nonrefundable Credits

The Enterprise Zone Credit was created to encourage businesses to locate and expand in areas with high unemployment, low income, high property taxes and low property value. A certified business is eligible for a credit equal to the amount of tax liability attributable to business activity in the enterprise zone for 10 years from the date that the business was certified. The only certified enterprise zone eligible for this credit is in Benton Harbor. No new applications are being accepted for this credit. Be sure to enter the street address or the parcel number of the property before beginning the calculation. For more information, request *Revenue Administrative Bulletin 1993-10* or call the Michigan Economic Development Corporation at 517-373-9808.

The Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA) Business Activity Tax Credit promotes economic growth and jobs in Michigan. Projects must be certified by MEGA. Each year, approved businesses receive a certificate from MEGA showing the total amount of tax credit allowed. Attach the *Annual Tax Credit Certificate* to the return to substantiate a claim. The credit will be disallowed if the certificate is not attached. If the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the difference may be carried forward for the next 10 tax years. For more information, call the Michigan Economic Development Corporation at 517-373-9808 or visit the MEDC Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage.

The Renaissance Zone Credit encourages businesses and individuals to move into a designated zone to help revitalize the area. A business located and conducting business activity within a renaissance zone may claim a credit for tax years beginning after December 31, 1996. Be sure to enter the street address or the parcel number of the property before beginning the calculation. Any business activity related to a casino, including operating a parking lot, hotel, motel or retail store, cannot be used to calculate this credit.

A business is not eligible for this credit if, as of December 31 of the prior tax year, it is delinquent in paying a property tax, single business tax or city income tax. Taxpayers will be notified if a claimed credit is disallowed.

For more information on renaissance zones, contact the Michigan Economic Development Corporation at 517-373-9808 or 1-800-94-NO-TAX. Visit the MEDC Web site at medc.michigan.org/miadvantage. For information on the SBT credit, contact the Michigan Department of Treasury, Customer Contact Division, SBT Unit at 517-636-4700.

The Michigan Historic Preservation Credit provides tax incentives for homeowners, commercial property owners and businesses to rehabilitate historic resources located in Michigan. For tax years beginning on or after December 31, 1998, a nonrefundable credit is available based upon the qualified expenditures made for rehabilitating an historic resource.

Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit (Form 3581) must be attached as well as all attachments requested on that form.

Complete and attach *Michigan Historic Preservation Tax Credit Assignment* (Form 3614) if the credit is being assigned.

Questions regarding federal and state certification may be directed to the State Historic Preservation Office at 517-373-1630.

For additional information, visit The State Historic Preservation Office Web site at:

www.sos.state.mi.us/history/preserve

Information about Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives is available at: **www2.cr.nps.gov**

The Low-Grade Hematite Pellet Credit provides a credit equal to \$1.00 per long ton of qualified low-grade hematite pellets consumed in an industrial or manufacturing process that is the business activity of the taxpayer. This credit shall be based on low-grade hematite pellets consumed on or after January 1, 2000. If the credit exceeds the tax liability, the difference may be carried forward for the next 5 tax years.

The Old Brownfield Credit (MCL 208.38d) was available for tax years that began after December 31, 1996 and before January 1, 2001. The credit carryforwards from credits that were previously approved may still be applied against the current tax liability until the credit is used up or the 10-year limitation has been reached.

The New Brownfield Credit (MCL 208.38g) encourages businesses to make investment on eligible Michigan property that was used or is currently used for commercial, industrial, or residential purposes and is either a facility (environmentally contaminated property), functionally obsolete, or blighted. Functionally obsolete or blighted property must be located in a qualified local governmental unit. For the purpose of the SBT credit, the local Brownfield Redevelopment Financing Authority designates eligible property in an approved brownfield plan.

For the credit to be valid, attach the *Certificate of Completion*, issued after completion of the approval process, to the return. If the credit is being assigned, attach documentation verifying that the credit is valid.

If the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the difference may be carried forward for the next 10 tax years.

For more information on the approval process for the brownfield credit see the Department of Treasury Web site at **www.michigan.gov/treasury**.

Forms are available at the Michigan Department of Treasury Web site above or call toll-free 1-800-367-6263 to have tax forms mailed to you.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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**NOTE: Carry all percentages to at least six decimal places.
Short-Method filers complete lines 9 - 14 only.**

PART 1: COMPENSATION REDUCTION

3. Total Compensation from C-8000, line 16	3. _____ .00
4. Tax base from C-8000, line 32	4. _____ .00
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 (maximum 100%)	5. _____ %
If line 5 is less than 63%, this reduction is not allowed.	
	_____ 63%
6. Subtract 63% from line 5 (maximum 37%)	6. _____ %
7. Adjusted tax base from C-8000, line 40	7. _____ .00
8. Reduction to adjusted tax base.	
Multiply line 6 by line 7.	
Complete Part 2, use the method that gives the greatest reduction	8. <u> </u> .00

PART 2: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION

Short-Method filers complete lines 9-14 only	9. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10	9. _____ .00
	If taxable in another state, complete lines 10 and 11.	
	10. Enter percentage from C-8000H, line 16 or 19, whichever applies	10. _____ %
	11. Apportioned gross receipts. Multiply line 9 by line 10	11. _____ .00
	12. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D, line 19	12. _____ .00
	13. Adjusted gross receipts.	
	Add line 9 or 11, whichever applies, and line 12	13. _____ .00
	14. Gross receipts limitation.	
	Multiply line 13 by 50%	14. _____ .00
	Short-Method filers enter here and on C-8000, line 42 and indicate on C-8000, line 41 the Gross Receipts Reduction method.	

Complete lines 15 and 16 only after Parts 1 and 2 have been completed.

15. Reduction to adjusted tax base. Subtract line 14 from line 7, then complete Part 3.	
If line 15 is less than zero, the gross receipts reduction is not allowed.	15. <u> </u> .00

PART 3: SUMMARY

16. Compare lines 8 and 15. Enter the greater amount here and on Form C-8000, line 41	16. _____ .00
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Instructions for C-8000S

Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base

Purpose: To allow filers to reduce adjusted tax base by excess compensation or gross receipts.

If either of the following applies, taxpayers may reduce their tax base before figuring their tax.

- Total compensation from Form C-8000, line 16, comprises more than 63 percent of tax base.
- Adjusted tax base from Form C-8000, line 40, is greater than 50 percent of gross receipts plus recapture.

The Investment Tax Credit (ITC) is not available if a gross receipts reduction to the adjusted tax base is taken to arrive at the tax liability. However the recapture of capital investments must still be added back.

If the adjusted tax base is reduced when the percentage of the tax base attributable to compensation exceeds 63 percent, the ITC must also be reduced. Calculate the tax using both options and claim a reduction to the adjusted tax base and/or an ITC based on whichever is most advantageous.

Carry all percentages to six decimal places. Do not round percentages. For example 24.154256 percent becomes 24.1542 percent (.241542).

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Compensation Reduction

Lines 3 - 8. Compute the percentage of the tax base that is attributable to compensation, then compute the amount by which the adjusted tax base can be reduced. If the tax base is made up of more than 63 percent compensation, a taxpayer may reduce the adjusted tax base by the percentage that is more than 63 percent. For example, if 70 percent of the tax base is made up of compensation, reduce adjusted tax base by 7 percent (70 - 63). Complete Part 2 also to determine which method is most advantageous.

PART 2: Gross Receipts Reduction

SHORT-METHOD Filers Complete Lines 9-14 Only.

The maximum SBT any filer pays is equal to the tax rate times one-half of adjusted gross receipts. Short-method filers should enter the amount from line 14 on Form C-8000, line 42, and indicate the Gross Receipts Reduction method on line 41.

❶ **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, page 2.

Lines 9-15. Compute 50 percent of the apportioned gross receipts plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction. Reduce adjusted tax base by the amount that is in excess of this calculation.

PART 3: Summary

Line 16. Use only one method to reduce the adjusted tax base. Compare the amounts on lines 8 and 15. To claim a reduction, enter the larger amount here and on Form C-8000, line 41.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN**SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit, and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups**

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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PART 1: MEMBER IDENTIFICATION - Include all members with activity in Michigan whether or not the member is required to file an SBT annual return.

<u>Member Name</u>	<u>Date Tax Year Ends</u>	<u>Federal Employer ID No.</u>	<u>Organization Type*</u>
3a.			
b.			
c.			

*Organization Type - Individual, Partnership/LLC Partnership, Corporation, Estate or Trust, or Limited Liability Company - Corp.

PART 2: STATUTORY EXEMPTION

Member identification from Part 1

a.	b.	c.	d. Total

4. ALLOCATED STATUTORY EXEMPTION

Enter here and on the member's C-8043, line 7

PART 3: ADJUSTED BUSINESS INCOME**Add columns a - c across. Enter total in column d.**

5. Business income from C-8000, line 11

6. Capital loss carryover or carryback from C-8000, line 21

7. Net operating loss carryover or carryback
from C-8000, line 228. Compensation and director fees of active shareholders
from C-8000KC, line 69. Compensation and director fees of officers
from C-8000KC, line 710. **Adjusted business income.** Add lines 5-9. If 10d is
negative, enter 0 on line 14, 100% on line 21, then continue ..

11. Gross receipts from C-8000, line 10

**Figure the tax using both the alternate (Part 4) and the standard (Part 5) method.
Select the one that gives the lower tax after credit for the controlled group.****PART 4: ALTERNATE TAX FOR SMALL BUSINESSES**12. Tax After Investment Tax Credit from C-8000, line 44. If
adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000, enter zero

13. Divide each column 12 a-c by the total in column 12d

14. Multiply line 10d by 2% (.02). If negative, enter zero

15. ALTERNATE CREDIT: Subtract line 14d from line 12d

16a. Share of credit: Multiply line 15d by percentages
on line 13, columns a-cb. Reduced credit: Multiply line 16a by reduced credit
percent from table on page 2 of Form C-8000C17. Tax after alternate small business credit
Subtract line 16a or b, whichever applies, from line 12

%	%	%	100%

If combined gross receipts exceed \$9,000,000, complete Parts 5, 6 and 7. Otherwise, complete Parts 5 and 7 only.**Continue on page 2.**

PART 5: STANDARD SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT**Add columns a-c across. Enter total in column d.**

	a.	b.	c.	d. Total
18. Tax base from C-8000, line 32				
19. Tax base for credit. Multiply line 18d by 45%				
20. Income percentage. Divide line 10d by line 19. If negative, enter zero				%
21. Credit percentage. Subtract line 20 from 100%. If negative, this credit is not permitted				%
22. Tax After Investment Tax Credit from C-8000, line 44. If adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000, enter zero				
23a. Standard small business credit. Multiply line 22 by line 21				
b. Reduced credit. Multiply line 23a by reduced credit percent from table on page 2 of Form C-8000C				
24. Tax after standard small business credit. Subtract line 23 a or b, whichever applies, from line 22				

If combined gross receipts are greater than \$9,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 complete Part 6. If not, go to Part 7.**PART 6: GROSS RECEIPTS REDUCTION****Filers whose gross receipts are greater than \$9,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 must complete this section.**

25. Gross receipts from Part 3, line 11				
26. Excess gross receipts - Subtract \$9,000,000 from line 25d				
27. Excess percentage - Divide line 26 by \$1,000,000				%
28. Allowable percentage - Subtract line 27 from 100%				%
29. Enter the tax before credits from line 12 or 22				
30. Enter credit from line 16a or b or 23a or b, whichever applies				
31. Multiply line 30 by the percentage on line 28				
32. Subtract line 31 from line 29. Enter here and on Part 7, line 33 or 34, whichever applies				

PART 7: ALTERNATE TAX OR TAX AFTER STANDARD SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT

33. Alternate Tax. Enter the amount from line 17 or line 32, whichever applies, here and on each member's C-8000C, line 27 or C-8000, line 45				
34. Tax After Standard Small Business Credit. Enter the amount from line 24 or line 32, whichever applies, here and on each member's C-8000C, line 27 or C-8000, line 45				

Instructions for C-8009

Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups

Purpose: To supplement Form C-8000C and Form C-8043 for members of controlled groups.

All controlled groups, including affiliated groups, controlled groups of corporations and entities under common control, must complete this schedule to allocate the statutory exemption and calculate the standard small business credit or alternate tax.

Controlled groups are affiliated groups of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or controlled groups of corporations as defined in IRC Section 1563.

An **affiliated group** is two or more corporations, one of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80 percent or more of the capital stock of the other corporation(s) with voting rights.

Entities under common control are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the Internal Revenue Service Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

An entity must be included in a controlled group if it was a member of the group for at least one half of the days of the entity's taxable year.

Exception: Groups of corporations that have received approval and are filing a consolidated SBT annual return do not need to file this schedule unless there are members of the controlled group not included in the consolidated filing.

If the group files a consolidated SBT return, compute the small business credit or alternate tax on a consolidated basis using Form C-8000C.

Controlled groups, as defined in the IRC, are not eligible for the standard small business credit or alternate tax unless the business activities of the entities are consolidated, whether or not a consolidated SBT return is filed. This means the gross receipts, adjusted business income and tax base of **all** members of the group must be combined to determine eligibility and to compute this credit.

Only members who have no activity in Michigan are excluded from this calculation.

If the combined gross receipts exceed \$10 million or the combined adjusted business income after loss adjustment exceeds \$475,000, or any one individual, partner, officer or shareholder, including corporate shareholders, has allocated income after loss adjustment of more than \$115,000 from any one member of the group, the group is not eligible for the credit.

① **Note:** For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

If claiming either the alternate credit or the standard small business credit, each member must calculate its tax before credits on Form C-8000.

① **Note:** If a taxpayer is a member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control, the group must sum its members' adjusted gross receipts on Form C-8010AGR to determine if members of the group need to file. For this purpose, do not include members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000 as these members are not required to file an SBT return. However, members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000 must include their business activity when figuring the small business credit on Form C-8009. For these members, report "Tax After Investment Tax Credit" on lines 12 and 22 as zero.

Attach a copy of this schedule to each member's C-8000 claiming a statutory exemption, standard small business credit or alternate tax.

All members must choose the same credit calculation, either standard or alternate.

Small Business Credit Eligibility

The standard small business credit and the alternate tax are **not** available to members of a controlled group if any of the following conditions exist:

- **Combined** gross receipts on line 11, column D, are over \$10 million;
- **Combined** adjusted business income on line 10, column D, minus loss adjustment, are over \$475,000;
- A member of the group is an individual (sole proprietor) or fiduciary with business income, minus loss adjustment, over \$115,000.
- A member of the group has a partner with distributive share of business income, minus loss adjustment, (member's C-8000KP, column E) over \$115,000; or
- A member of the group has a shareholder or officer with allocated income, minus loss adjustment, over \$115,000. Allocated income is computed on Form C-8000KC.

A reduction to the small business credit is required if an individual, a partner in a partnership, or a shareholder or officer of a corporation has allocated income, after loss adjustment, between \$95,000 and \$115,000.

Where the allocated income, after loss adjustment, is between \$95,000 and \$115,000 for any member of a controlled group, the reduction percentage will apply to all members of the controlled group. This reduction is based on the individual/partner/officer/shareholder with the largest allocated income.

If a member of the group has a tax year less than 12 months, gross receipts, adjusted business income and share of business income must be annualized to determine eligibility and to compute the small business credit. If annualized gross receipts exceed \$9 million but do not exceed \$10 million, complete Part 6. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

Loss Adjustment. If a taxpayer is not eligible for the full small business credit or the alternate tax calculation due to an adjusted business income or allocated income disqualifier, there may be a benefit from the *SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet* (Form 3307) on page 25. If adjusted business income was less than zero in any of the five years immediately preceding the tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming a credit and has received a small business credit for that same year, then adjust for the loss. The loss adjustment for adjusted business income purposes must be based on the group's combined numbers. However, since the disqualifiers for individual/partner/shareholder are made on an entity basis, a separate entity loss adjustment must be calculated for those purposes. A loss adjustment will not affect a reduction to the small business credit based on gross receipts that exceed 9 million. It will also not change the amount of allocated income on Form C-8000KC, Column K for a C Corporation.

Controlled Groups That Have Members With Different Tax Years

Each member's business activities attributable to its tax year ending within the 2002 calendar year are consolidated on this form to allocate the statutory exemption and determine standard small business credit or alternate tax. **This determination cannot be made until the end of the latest tax year in the group.**

Members with earlier tax years may:

- Request an extension; or
- File the SBT returns without claiming either the statutory exemption or the small business credit.

Determine the exemption allocation and credit when the member having the latest year end completes its tax year. Other members must then amend their returns to claim

any exemption or credit. The total credit cannot be allocated to the return with the latest year end.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Member Identification.

Line 3. Enter in the appropriate column the name, year end, FEIN and organization type of each member. When completing the rest of this form, use the lower case letter (for example, a, b, c, etc.) to the left of each name to refer to a member. If more space is needed, attach a schedule identifying additional members with consecutive letters.

PART 2: Statutory Exemption

One statutory exemption is allowed to a controlled group, affiliated group or a group of entities under common control. Allocate the exemption to members using any method agreeable to all members.

Members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000 are not required to use any portion of the statutory exemption, but must include their business activity when figuring the small business credit.

Enter on line 4 the portion of the statutory exemption that is allocated to each member. Use the amount allocated to calculate the allowable exemption for each member on Form C-8043.

PART 3: Adjusted Business Income

Business income is adjusted by loss carryforwards and carrybacks from the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000), and by compensation and directors' fees of active shareholders and officers from Form C-8000KC.

PART 4: Alternate Tax for Small Businesses

The alternate tax computation is a simplified way of computing the SBT while still allowing a small business credit. Calculate an alternate tax credit for the group. Each member's share of alternate credit is based on the ratio of its tax liability before credits to total combined tax liability before credits. Compute tax using both the alternate tax and the standard small business credit and file using the method that's most advantageous to the group. All members must use the same method.

Line 16b, Reduced Credit. If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000 for any member of a controlled group, multiply line 16a by the percentage from the Reduced Credit Table on page 22 and enter the result on line 16b.

Line 17, Tax After Alternate Small Business Credit. Subtract line 16a or 16b, whichever is applicable, from line 12 and enter the result on line 17.

PART 5: Standard Small Business Credit

Use this section to determine the group's standard small business credit. Calculate a combined credit percentage for the group. This percentage is then used to calculate each entity's standard small business credit.

Line 23b, Reduced Credit. If the allocated income after loss adjustment is more than \$95,000 but not more than \$115,000 for any member of the controlled group, enter the percentage from the Reduced Credit Table on page 22 and multiply line 23a by that amount. Enter the result on line 23b.

Line 24, Tax After Small Business Credit. Subtract line 23a or 23b, whichever is applicable, from line 22 and enter the result on line 24.

PART 6: Gross Receipts Reduction

Complete this section only if the combined gross receipts are more than \$9 million but not more than \$10 million. Annualize for tax periods less than 12 months.

PART 7: Alternate Tax or Tax After Standard Small Business Credit

If claiming contribution credits, enter this amount on Form C-8000C, line 27. If not, enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 45.

① **Remember:** The group must choose either the alternate tax or the standard small business credit. All members must use the same calculation.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts For Controlled Groups

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 1

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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3. Members Identification and Adjusted Gross Receipts Calculation:

Account Number	Name	A Gross Receipts or Apportioned Gross Receipts	B CAD Recapture	C Adjusted Gross Receipts for Filing Requirements. Total Cols. A & B.	D Investment Tax Credit Recapture	E Investment Tax Credit Adjusted Gross Receipts. Total Cols. C & D.
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
e.						
f.						
g.						
h.						
i.						
j.						
k.						
l.						
m.						
4. Total columns 3 C and E down and enter here 4.		A	B	C	D	E

5. Adjusted Gross Receipts to determine filing requirements for the Controlled Group.

Enter the amount from line 4C **5.**00

Note: To determine filing requirements, do not include members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000. If the sum of all of the members adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more on line 5, all members with adjusted gross receipts that equal \$100,000 or more in column 3C must file an annual return.

6. Adjusted Gross Receipts for the group, to be used for Investment Tax Credit Calculation.

Enter the amount from line 4E. Include all members. **6.**00

Note: To determine adjusted gross receipts to be used in the calculation of the ITC, include all members whether or not they are required to file.

Instructions for C-8010AGR

SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups

Purpose: To determine the adjusted gross receipts for a controlled group to establish a filing requirement and for the calculation of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC).

All members of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations, or an entity under common control must complete this form.

① **Important:** For further information about adjusted gross receipts, see Notice to Single Business Tax Filers, page 2.

Controlled groups are affiliated groups of corporations as defined in the SBT Act or a controlled group of corporations as defined in IRC Section 1563.

An **affiliated group** is two or more corporations, one of which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 80 percent or more of the capital stock of the other corporation(s) with voting rights.

Entities under common control are two or more trades or businesses, whether or not incorporated, under common control as defined in the Internal Revenue Service Regulation 1.414(c). This includes parent-subsidiary, brother-sister or combined groups of corporations. See RAB 1989-48 for further information.

An entity must be included in a controlled group if it was a member of the group for at least one half of the days of the entity's taxable year.

Each member's business activities attributable to its tax year ending within the 2002 calendar year are consolidated on this form.

Adjusted gross receipts must be annualized if the return is for a period less than 12 months.

Filing Requirements

If the taxpayer is a member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations or an entity under common control, the group must sum its members' adjusted gross receipts to determine if members of the group need to file an SBT return. Do not include members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000.

Adjusted gross receipts for this purpose are apportioned gross receipts, plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction.

Investment Tax Credit

For tax years beginning after 1999, an ITC may be claimed for a percentage of the net costs paid or accrued in a taxable year for qualifying tangible assets physically located in Michigan. The assets must be of a type that are or will become eligible for depreciation or amortization for federal income tax. Mobile tangible assets, wherever located, which would be subject to apportionment in the same manner as the tax base, and assets purchased or

acquired for use outside the state and later moved into the state, also qualify for the ITC.

A member of an affiliated group, a controlled group of corporations, or an entity under common control must also determine adjusted gross receipts for purposes of the ITC percentage on a consolidated basis. Include all members whether or not they are required to file a return.

Adjusted gross receipts for the purpose of the ITC are apportioned gross receipts, plus recapture of the capital acquisition deduction, plus the ITC recapture adjustments.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

Line 3, a-m. Enter the FEIN and name of each member of the group. If more space is needed, attach a schedule identifying additional members with consecutive letters.

Column 3-A, Gross Receipts or Apportioned Gross Receipts. Enter each member's gross receipts or apportioned gross receipts, whichever applies.

Column 3-B, Capital Acquisition Deduction (CAD) Recapture. Enter each member's CAD Recapture from Form C-8000D, line 19.

Column 3-C, Adjusted Gross Receipts for Filing Requirement. Enter the total of columns 3-A and 3-B for each member.

Column 3-D, Investment Tax Credit Recapture. Enter each member's Total Recapture of Capital Investments from Form C-8000ITC, line 23.

Column 3-E, Investment Tax Credit Adjusted Gross Receipts. Enter the total of columns 3-C and 3-D for each member.

Line 4, column C and E. Total columns 3-C and 3-E.

Line 5, Adjusted Gross Receipts to Determine the Filing Requirement for the Controlled Group. Enter the amount from line 4C. Do not include members whose adjusted gross receipts are less than \$100,000 in the total.

① **Note:** If the sum of all of the members adjusted gross receipts are \$250,000 or more on line 5, all members with adjusted gross receipts of \$100,000 or more in column 3C must file an annual return. Members with adjusted gross receipts of less than \$100,000 are not required to file.

Line 6, Adjusted Gross Receipts for the Group, to Be Used for the Investment Tax Credit Calculation. Enter the amount from line 4E. **Include all members.** This amount will determine the ITC adjusted gross receipts percentage allowed for credit purposes. See *SBT Investment Tax Credit* (Form C-8000ITC) and instructions.

2002 MICHIGAN

SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax

This form is issued under authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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PART 1: ESTIMATED TAX REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR

3. Annual tax from C-8000, line 49, or from C-8044, line 16 3. _____
4. Required estimate amount. Enter 85% of line 3. If last year's tax was less than \$20,000, enter the smaller of last year's tax or 85% of line 3 4. _____

See SBT instruction booklet for exceptions to penalty and interest computation.

5. ENTER THE PAYMENT DUE DATES

6. Divide amount on line 4 by 4, or by the number of quarterly returns required. If annualizing, enter the amount from Annualization worksheet, line 30

CAUTION: Complete lines 8 - 15 one column at a time.

7. Prior year overpayment used on quarterly return
8. Amount paid on quarterly return or SUW return
9. Enter amount, if any, from line 15 of the previous column
10. Add lines 7, 8 and 9
11. Add amounts on lines 13 and 14 of the previous column and enter the result here
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter zero. For column A only, enter the amount from line 10
13. Remaining underpayment from previous period. If the amount on line 12 is zero, subtract line 10 from line 11 and enter the result here. Otherwise, enter zero
14. UNDERPAYMENT. If line 6 is greater than or equal to line 12, subtract line 12 from line 6 and enter it here. Then go to line 8 of the next column. Otherwise, go to line 15
15. OVERPAYMENT. If line 12 is larger than line 6, subtract line 12 from line 6 and enter it here. Then go to line 9 of next column

	A.	B.	C.	D.
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				
26.				
27.				

PART 2: FIGURING THE INTEREST

16. TOTAL UNDERPAYMENT. Add lines 13 and 14
17. Enter the due date for the next quarter or the date the tax was paid, whichever is earlier. In column D, enter the earlier of the due date for the annual return or date the tax was paid
18. Number of days from the due date of the quarter to the date on line 17
19. Number of days on line 18 after 4/30/2002 and before 7/1/2002 ...
20. Number of days on line 18 after 6/30/2002 and before 1/1/2003 ...
21. Number of days on line 18 after 12/31/2002 and before 7/1/2003 ...
22. Number of days on line 18 after 6/30/2003 and before 1/1/2004 ...
23. Number of days on line 19 x 8.0% (.08) x amount on line 16
365
24. Number of days on line 20 x 6.0% (.06) x amount on line 16
365
25. Number of days on line 21 x 5.8% (.058) x amount on line 16
365
26. Number of days on line 22 x % x amount on line 16
365
27. Underpayment of interest. Add lines 23 through 26
28. **Interest Due.** Add line 27 columns A through D and enter the result here.

If not calculating penalty, enter on C-8000, line 56 or C-8044, line 23 28. _____

*Interest rate will be set at 1% above the prime rate of interest for this period.

Continue on page 2.

PART 3: FIGURING THE PENALTY

Federal Employer Identification Number _____

Compute penalty only if paid quarterly return(s) were not filed. Do not compute penalty for any quarter in which a timely paid estimated return was filed or there is a credit available from prior quarterly returns. Treasury will review the estimates filed and, if necessary, bill for the appropriate penalty.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
29. Enter the amount from line 16				
30. Penalty rate by quarter	15%	15%	15%	15%
31. Multiply line 29 by line 30				
32. Enter the portion of line 29, column D, that is carried forward from line 29A (see below*)				
33. Penalty correction percentage				10%
34. Multiply line 32, column D, by 10%				
35. Penalty. Subtract line 34 from line 31, if applicable				
36. Enter the amounts from line 31 or line 35, whichever applies				
37. Total penalty. Add line 36, columns A through D				
38. Total penalty and interest. Add lines 28 and 37. Enter here and on C-8000, line 56 or C-8044, line 23				

*This adjustment is only necessary if a first quarter underpayment is not satisfied by payments made in the second, third or fourth quarters. To compute this line, total the amounts on line 8, columns B, C and D. If the total of these three amounts is greater than or equal to the amount on line 14, column A, then no adjustment is necessary. If line 14, column A is greater than the total of line 8, columns B, C and D, enter the difference on line 32 and compute the adjustment.

Annualization Worksheet

Complete this worksheet if liability is not evenly distributed throughout the year.

	A. First 3 Months	B. First 6 Months	C. First 9 Months	D. Full 12 Months
1. Gross receipts				
2. Business income				
3. Compensation				
4. Additions				
5. Add lines 2 through 4				
6. Subtractions				
7. Tax base. Subtract line 6 from line 5				
8. Apportionment percentage from C-8000H				
9. Apportioned tax base. Multiply line 7 by line 8				
10. Recapture of capital acquisition deduction from C-8000D				
11. Business loss deduction				
12. Statutory deduction, if available				
13. Adjusted tax base. Add line 10 and subtract lines 11 and 12 from line 7 or 9, whichever applies				
14. Reductions to tax base from C-8000S				
15. Taxable amount. Subtract line 14 from line 13				
16. Tax rate. See Important Information for 2002, page 3				
17. Tax before credits. Multiply line 15 by line 16				
18. Tax after Investment Tax Credit				
19. Standard small business credit from C-8000C or C-8009				
20. Subtract line 19 from line 18				
21. Alternate tax from C-8000C, C-8044 or C-8009				
22. Unincorporated/S-corporation credit				
23. Other credits from C-8000C or C-8000MC				
24. Net tax liability. Subtract lines 22 and 23 from line 20 or 21, whichever applies				
25. Annualization ratios	4	2	1.3333	1
26. Annualized tax. Multiply line 24 by line 25				
27. Applicable percentage	21.25%	42.5%	63.75%	85%
28. Multiply line 26 by line 27				
29. Enter the combined amounts of line 30 from all preceding columns				
30. ESTIMATE REQUIREMENTS BY QUARTER Subtract line 29 from line 28. If less than zero, enter -0-. Enter here and on C-8020, line 6				

NOTE: Totals on line 30 must equal 85% of the current year tax liability on page 1, line 3.

Instructions for C-8020

Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax

Purpose: To compute penalty and interest for underpaying, late filing or late payment of quarterly estimates. If a taxpayer prefers not to file this form, Treasury will compute any applicable penalty and interest and bill the taxpayer.

① **Note:** Penalty and interest for late filing or late payment on the annual return is computed separately. See "Computing Penalty and Interest" on page 7.

Estimated returns and payments are required from any taxpayer who expects an annual SBT liability of more than \$600. Exceptions are listed below. If a taxpayer owes estimated tax and the estimated return with full payment is not filed or is filed late, a penalty of 5 percent of the tax per month to a maximum of 50 percent, will apply. If the taxpayer made no estimated tax payments and none of the exceptions below apply, compute the interest due (Part 2) and the penalty for non-filing (Part 3).

If an estimated return is filed with an insufficient payment, a 10 percent negligence penalty or 25 percent intentional disregard penalty may apply. If estimated tax payments are underpaid and none of the exceptions below apply, compute the interest for underpayment in Part 2. If the 10 percent negligence penalty or 25 percent intentional disregard penalty applies, the Department of Treasury will send a bill.

Exceptions:

If any of the conditions listed below apply, do not file this form or pay penalty and interest. If a business operated less than 12 months in the preceding year, annualize figures to determine if the exceptions apply. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

- The annual tax on the current annual return is \$600 or less.
- The taxpayer had business activity in Michigan in the preceding tax year, but reported no tax liability.
- The taxpayer had business activity in Michigan in the preceding tax year, but was not required to file an annual return for SBT.

① **Note:** File a *SBT Notice of No Return Required* (Form C-8030) for the preceding tax year to avoid unnecessary penalty and interest.

- The estimated quarterly payments reasonably approximate the tax liability incurred for each quarter, and the total of all payments equals at least 85 percent of the annual liability. Complete the annualization worksheet if the liability is not evenly distributed through the tax year.

- Estimated quarterly payments reasonably approximate the tax liability incurred for each quarter, and the total of all payments equals at least 1 percent of the gross receipts for the tax year. Complete the annualization worksheet if the liability is not evenly distributed through the tax year.
- The taxpayer is a farmer, fisher or seafarer and files *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000) by March 1 or a tentative annual return with payment by January 15 and the final return on or before April 15.
- The sum of estimated payments equals the annual tax on the preceding year's return providing these payments were made in four timely equal payments, or 12 if paid on SUW returns, and the preceding year's tax was \$20,000 or less.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

PART 1: Estimated Tax Required for the Year

Line 4, Required Estimate Amount. Enter 85 percent of the annual tax amount on line 3. If a filer's preceding year's tax was less than \$20,000 (annualize if less than 12 months), enter the smaller of the preceding year's tax or 85 percent of line 3.

Line 5, Payment Due Dates. Enter the due date for each quarterly return. For calendar year filers these dates are April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31. For fiscal year filers, these dates are 4, 7, 10 and 13 months after the start of the fiscal year. Payment is due on the last day of the month.

Line 6. Divide the amount of the estimated tax required for the year on line 4 by 4 and enter this as estimated tax for each quarter. If the business operated less than 12 months, divide by the number of quarterly returns required and enter this as the estimated tax for each quarter.

Actual Quarterly Tax. If a taxpayer computes quarterly tax based on the actual tax base for each quarter, enter the tax from line 30 of the annualization worksheet. The total of the four computed amounts cannot be less than 85 percent of the current year tax liability.

Line 7. Complete column A only. Enter the amount of prior year overpayment credited to the current tax year estimates.

Line 8, Amount Paid.

Column A	Enter estimated payments made by the due date for the first quarterly return.
Column B	Enter payments made after the due date in column A and by the due date in column B.
Column C	Enter payments made after the due date in column B and by the due date in column C.
Column D	Enter payments made after the due date in column C and by the due date in column D.

If quarterly payments are made after the due date, penalty and interest will apply until the payment is received. If less than full payment is made with a late filing, the taxpayer will need to compute multiple penalty and interest calculations for each column. Attach a separate schedule if necessary.

PART 2: Figuring the Interest.

Compute the interest due for both non-filing and underpayment of the required estimated tax in this section. Follow the instructions for each line, as the interest amount is different for each quarter.

Line 17, Due Date. Enter the due date of the next quarter or the date the tax was paid, whichever is earlier. In column D, enter the earlier of the due date for the annual return or the date the tax was paid. An approved extension does not change the due date of the annual return (column D) for this computation.

PART 3: Figuring the Penalty

Compute the penalty for non-filing of the required estimated tax payments in this section. However, if a taxpayer made any estimated tax payments, or there was a credit available from a prior quarterly return, do not compute the penalty on that quarter. Treasury will review the estimates filed and, if necessary, bill the filer for the appropriate penalty on the underpayment of estimates.

Avoiding Penalty and Interest

Taxpayers with business activity in Michigan in 2002 and a 2002 tax of \$20,000 or less, can avoid paying penalty and interest in 2003 by using the 2002 tax as the basis for filing 2003 estimates. Divide the 2002 tax by 4 (for example, $\$20,000 \div 4 = \$5,000$), and pay that amount on the 2003 quarterly due dates. Filers may also divide by 12 and pay that amount with the monthly sales, use or withholding tax payment. Taxpayers who had business activity in Michigan in 2002 but didn't report tax liability or were not required to file a 2002 return can use the 2002 tax as the basis for filing 2003 estimates. In this case, the 2002 tax liability would have been zero, so quarterly payments would not be required for 2003.

If the previous year was less than 12 months, annualize the previous year's tax liability to determine if estimates are due and the amount due. See page 6 for complete annualizing instructions.

Annualization Worksheet

Taxpayers may use the annualization worksheet to determine the amount of estimates due when income is not evenly distributed through the tax year.

Each column represents a quarterly 3-month filing period.

The annualization worksheet essentially leads filers through the steps required to calculate the actual single business tax due for the tax year to date. The net tax liability is then annualized and multiplied by the percentage of estimates required for that quarter.

Line 16, Tax Rate. Refer to Important Information for 2002, page 3, to determine the tax rate that applies to the tax year end. The tax rate for a 12-month return ending December 31, 2002 is 1.9 percent.

Line 30, Estimate Requirements by Quarter. The totals for line 30, columns A, B, C, and D, must equal 85 percent of the current year tax liability on line 3.

Attach this schedule to the return.

2002 MICHIGAN

SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule

This form is issued under the authority of P.A. 228 of 1975. See instruction booklet for filing guidelines.

Form Code 4

1. Name	2. Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN) or TR No.
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NOTE: If claiming a statutory exemption, complete and attach this schedule to the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000).

3. Business income from C-8000, line 11. Non-corporate taxpayers, if averaging business income, enter the amount from C-8000G, line 9 3. _____ .00
4. Loss carryback or carryforward from C-8000, lines 21 and 22. This cannot be a negative number 4. _____ .00
5. Compensation and director fees of ALL shareholders from C-8000KC, line 5 ▶ 5. _____ .00
6. Add lines 3, 4 and 5 6. _____ .00
7. Statutory Exemption.
Enter \$45,000 or the amount from C-8009, line 4 ▶ 7. _____ .00

PARTNERS OR SHAREHOLDERS (S OR PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION) EXEMPTION

8. Number qualified from C-8000KP, line 5, or C-8000KC, line 4. 8a _____ LESS 1 = ▶ 8b _____
9. Multiply line 8b by \$12,000. The maximum is \$48,000..... 9. _____ .00
10. Increased statutory exemption. Add lines 7 and 9 10. _____ .00

SHORT-PERIOD/PART-YEAR EXEMPTION

11. Number of months covered by this return
11a. _____ divided by 12 = 11b. _____ %.
12. Multiply line 7 or 10 by the percentage on line 11b 12. _____ .00

ALLOWABLE EXEMPTION

13. Enter the amount from line 7, 10 or 12, whichever applies 13. _____ .00
14. Subtract line 13 from line 6. If this is a negative amount, enter zero 14. _____ .00
15. Multiply line 14 by 2. This amount cannot be less than zero 15. _____ .00
16. **Allowable Statutory Exemption.** Subtract line 15 from line 13.
Enter this amount on Form C-8000, line 39 and **attach** this schedule to SBT return ▶ 16. _____ .00

If line 16 is negative, enter zero, a statutory exemption is not allowed.

Instructions for C-8043

Statutory Exemption Schedule

Purpose: To compute the allowable statutory exemption.

① **Note:** For most filers, the statutory exemption is available only if business income is less than \$67,500. For most corporations, the statutory exemption is available only if the sum of business income, federal loss carryover and carrybacks and compensation/director's fees of all shareholders is less than \$67,500.

For purposes of computing the statutory exemption and the small business credit, a member of an LLC is treated as a partner if the LLC is taxed as a partnership. For purposes of computing the statutory exemption only, a member of an LLC is treated as a shareholder if the LLC is taxed as a corporation.

The statutory exemption cannot be used to increase a business loss to the next year or to offset adjusted tax base, as determined on line 36 of the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000), before reporting the use of the loss carryovers on Form C-8000, line 37. An unused statutory exemption cannot be carried forward.

The statutory exemption will be reduced by \$2 for each \$1 that line 6 exceeds the amount of the exemption on line 13.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

Line 2, Account Number. Enter the same account number used on page 1 of the annual return.

Line 3, Business Income. Enter business income from Form C-8000, line 11.

✓ **Individuals, Fiduciaries, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies** may average their income before computing their statutory exemption. If filers choose to average their business income, they must complete *SBT Statutory Exemption/Business Income Averaging* (Form C-8000G). Enter the amount from the C-8000G, line 9, here. Check the box on Form C-8000, line 40a, to indicate that income has been averaged.

① **Note:** Business income averaging is used only to figure the statutory exemption. Do not use it as the current year business income on any form.

Line 5. Enter the amount from Form C-8000KC, line 5. Corporations claiming a statutory exemption or a small business credit must complete *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form C-8000KC) to determine compensation and directors' fees of all shareholders. S Corporations and professional corporations must use C-8000KC to determine qualified shareholders for the additional exemption.

Line 7, Statutory Exemption. Enter \$45,000 unless the filer is a member of a controlled group. If a filer is a member of a controlled group and is claiming an allocated statutory exemption, then attach *SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups* (Form C-8009) to the SBT return. A controlled group is entitled to only one statutory exemption, which is allocated on Form C-8009. Controlled groups must enter the amount from Form C-8009, line 4.

Lines 8 through 10. Complete these lines to increase the statutory exemption for the number of qualified partners or shareholders. Enter the amount from *SBT Schedule of Partners* (Form C-8000KP), line 5, or the amount from *SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers* (Form C-8000KC), line 4.

① **Note:** The increased statutory exemption is only available to S Corporations and professional corporations. It is not available to other types of corporations.

Lines 11 and 12. Complete these lines if business activity existed for a period of less than 12 months.

Line 16, Allowable Statutory Exemption. Enter here and on the *Single Business Tax Annual Return* (Form C-8000), line 39. If line 16 is negative, enter zero.

Attach this schedule to the return.

Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns

Issued under authority of P.A. 301 of 1939, 281 of 1967 and 228 of 1975. See instructions for filing requirements.

An extension of time to file is not an extension of time to pay.

PART 1: IDENTIFICATION . Please print or type.

▶ 1. Check ONLY ONE box. File a separate request for each tax. <input type="checkbox"/> *Income Tax Return <input type="checkbox"/> Single Business Tax Return <input type="checkbox"/> *Fiduciary Return * DO NOT file this form if a refund will be shown on return.	▶ 2. Federal Employer ID No., or TR No. ▶ 3. Social Security No. If joint, enter spouse's number
▶ 4. Mailing address 	▶ 5. Taxpayer's name and address (if different from item 4)

PART 2: COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX DUE

6. Total annual tax liability for the year	▶ 6. ....	.00
7. Payments made to date (include withholding, estimated tax payments and amounts carried forward)	7. ....	.00
8. Credits (if any)	8. ....	.00
9. Add lines 7 and 8	9. ....	.00
10. Estimated balance due. Subtract line 9 from line 6	10. ....	.00
11. Amount paid with this request	▶ 11. ....	.00

PART 3: EXTENSION REQUEST

▶12. Tax year ends on: _____, _____

▶13. ☐ Check this box if federal extension is attached.

14. Reason for extension: _____

15. If Treasury has previously granted an extension for this tax year, attach a copy of the approved extension and check here. ☐

- Make checks or money orders payable to "State of Michigan."
- Write the type of tax and the FEIN or Social Security number on the payment.
- **Mail to: Michigan Department of Treasury, P.O. Box 30207, Lansing, MI 48909.**

<i>I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in this return and attachments is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.</i> ▶ I authorize Treasury to discuss my return with my preparer. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<i>I declare under penalty of perjury that this return is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.</i> ▶ Preparer's SSN, PTIN or FEIN	
Filer's Signature	Date	▶ Preparer's Name and Address	
Spouse's Signature	Date		

Instructions for Form 4

Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns

This information is issued under P.A. 301 of 1939, 281 of 1967 and 228 of 1975. Filing of this form is mandatory for single business tax filers to obtain an extension. Income tax filers may file a copy of their federal extension instead.

Income Tax (individual and fiduciary). An extension of time to file the federal return automatically extends the due date of the Michigan return the same length of time.

An extension of time to file is **not** an extension of time to pay. If at the time the extension is filed, it is determined additional Michigan income tax is due, pay the amount due on this form or on a copy of the federal extension. If no tax is due, it is not necessary to send an extension form to Michigan by April 15 (the copy of the federal extension attached to the return is sufficient). Attach a copy of all federal and Michigan extensions to the MI-1040 or MI-1041 when it is filed.

Single Business Tax filers must use this form to request an extension and must file it even if the IRS has approved a federal extension. If this form is received with a copy of the federal extension by the due date of the annual return, Treasury will grant the taxpayer the same length of time as the federal extension plus 60 days. If this form is received without the federal extension, Treasury will grant a 180-day extension.

An extension of time to file is *not* an extension of time to pay. Payments must be included with this form, **or** appropriate estimated tax payments must have been made during the year. Extension requests received without payment on the account **will not be honored** and penalty and interest will accrue on the unpaid tax from the original due date of the return. Penalty and interest for late filing is only charged if tax will be due on the SBT annual return. If no tax will be due on the SBT annual return, there is no need to request an extension to avoid penalty and interest.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Lines not listed are explained on the form.

PART 1: Identification

Line 1. File a separate application for each tax type. Check the box next to the appropriate tax. Partnerships and S Corporations filing composite income tax returns (for nonresident partners and shareholders respectively), should check the "Fiduciary Return" box.

Lines 2 and 3. Single business tax and fiduciary filers must enter their federal employer identification number (FEIN) on line 2. Income tax filers must enter their Social Security number on line 3. Do **not** complete both lines 2 and 3.

Line 4. Print or type mailing address. Income tax and fiduciary filers will **not** receive a response if their extensions are approved. Single business tax filers will receive

a written response at the legal address on file with Treasury.

Line 5. Enter taxpayer's name and address only if it is different from the mailing address listed on line 4.

PART 2: Computation and Payment of Tax Due

Estimate tax liability for the year and pay any unpaid portion of the estimate with the application for extension. The application and payment must be postmarked on or before the original due date of the return.

If the tax due is underestimated and not enough is paid with the application for extension, pay interest on the unpaid amount. Compute interest from the due date of the annual return. The interest rate is 1 percent above prime rate and is adjusted on July 1 and January 1. Interest is charged from April 15 (or the due date of the return) to the date the rest of the tax is paid.

Any one of the following penalties may also apply to the unpaid tax:

- 5 percent per month to a maximum of 50 percent for failure to pay;
- 10 percent for negligence;
- 25 percent for intentional disregard of the law.

Line 7. Payments made to date include quarterly payments, a credit forward from the previous tax year and any other payments previously made for this tax year. Individual income tax filers should include any Michigan withholding.

PART 3: Extension Request

Line 13. For **individual and fiduciary income tax**, if the extension will extend the filing period of a Michigan return beyond the federal extension, attach a copy of the approved federal extension. **Single business tax** filers must check the box and attach a copy of the federal extension application.

Line 15. Check the box if Treasury has already granted an extension for this tax year. If more time is needed, submit a new application with a copy of the original application before the original extension expires.

Mail to the address on the front of the form.

Certified Community Foundations and Component Funds

A component fund serves donors and nonprofit organizations in a specific geographic area as a restricted fund of a neighboring community foundation. The following are certified for the Community Foundations Credit for 2002.

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Quick Reference Guide to Forms* and Schedules Required Under Certain Conditions

Condition	Form to Use
Business activity taxable in another state	C-8000H
Business Income Averaging for Individuals, Partnerships, Fiduciaries & LLCs	C-8000G
Controlled Groups:	
Calculate Adjusted Gross Receipts	C-8010AGR
Small Business Credit/Alternate Tax (also attach)	C-8009
Statutory Exemption	C-8009
Credits:	
Apprenticeship	C-8000MC
Brownfield	C-8000MC
Community Foundation	C-8000C
Enterprise Zone	C-8000MC
Historic Preservation	C-8000MC
Homeless Shelter/Food Bank	C-8000C
Investment Tax Credit	C-8000ITC
Michigan Economic Growth Authority Business Activity Tax (MEGA)	C-8000MC
Michigan Economic Growth Authority Employment Tax (MEGA)	C-8000MC
Public Contribution	C-8000C
Public Utility Property Tax	C-8000C
Renaissance Zone	C-8000MC
Small Business/Alternate Tax	C-8000C
Controlled groups also attach	C-80009
Corporations also attach	C-8000KC
Loss Adjustment Worksheet, attach if needed	C-3307
Partnerships also attach	C-8000KP
Unincorporated	C-8000 or C-8044
Workers Disability Supplemental Benefit (WDSB)	C-8000MC
Extension of time to file Michigan tax returns	4
Penalty and interest for underpayment, late filing or late payment of estimates	C-8020
Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction	C-8000D
Reductions to adjusted tax base, excess compensation or gross receipts	C-8000S
Statutory Exemption	C-8043
Controlled groups also attach	C-8009
Partnerships also attach	C-8000KP
Professional Corporations also attach	C-8000KC
S-corporations also attach	C-8000KC

*See page 4 for filing of annual returns.

ORGANIZATION TYPE REFERENCE GUIDE

Organization Type

	Individual	Fiduciary	Professional Corp.	S-corporation	Other Corp.	Partnership/ LLC-Partnership	Limited Liability Co.-Corp
Annualize if less than 12 months	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prorate Statutory Exemption	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Business Income Averaging	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Contribution Credits							
Community Foundation	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Homeless Shelter/Food Bank	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Contribution	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Utility	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Unincorporated	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
File Consolidated (with prior approval)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Increase Statutory Exemption	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

*Yes, if not claiming under Section 261 of the Income Tax Act

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index	75
Notice to Single Business Tax Filers	2
Important Information for 2002	3
General Information	4
Revenue Administrative Bulletins	76
Forms and Instructions for:	
C-8000 Single Business Tax Annual Return	9
Purpose: To calculate annual tax liability.	
C-8044 Single Business Tax Simplified Return	17
Purpose: To allow eligible taxpayers to calculate the alternate tax simply and quickly.	
C-8000C SBT Credit for Small Businesses and Contribution Credits	21
Purpose: To allow a choice of either the standard or alternate small business credit and to claim contribution credits.	
3307 SBT Loss Adjustment Worksheet	25
Purpose: To adjust the adjusted business income to qualify for the Small Business Credit or minimize the reduction percentage required.	
C-8000D SBT Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction	27
Purpose: To adjust the tax base for disposal of depreciable real or personal property acquired in tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2000.	
C-8000G SBT Statutory Exemption/ Business Income Averaging	31
Purpose: To average business income with the previous four years to compute the statutory exemption.	
C-8000H SBT Apportionment Formula	33
Purpose: To determine the portion of SBT tax base attributable to Michigan.	
C-8000ITC SBT Investment Tax Credit.....	39
Purpose: To calculate an Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or an ITC recapture.	
C-8000KC SBT Schedule of Shareholders and Officers	43
Purpose: To determine eligibility for the standard small business credit or alternate tax and which shareholders qualify for the increased statutory exemption.	
C-8000KP SBT Schedule of Partners	47
Purpose: To determine eligibility for the partnership's standard small business credit or alternate tax and which partners qualify for the increased statutory exemption.	
C-8000MC SBT Miscellaneous Credits	49
Purpose: To allow eligible taxpayers to claim refundable and nonrefundable credits.	
C-8000S SBT Reductions to Adjusted Tax Base	53
Purpose: To reduce the adjusted tax base by excess compensation or gross receipts.	
C-8009 SBT Allocation of Statutory Exemption, Standard Small Business Credit and Alternate Tax for Members of Controlled Groups	55
Purpose: To supplement the C-8000C and C-8043 for members of controlled groups.	
C-8010AGR SBT Adjusted Gross Receipts for Controlled Groups	61
Purpose: To calculate adjusted gross receipts for filing requirements and the Investment Tax Credit for members of controlled groups.	
C-8020 SBT Penalty and Interest Computation for Underpaid Estimated Tax	63
Purpose: To compute penalty and interest for underpaying, late filing or late payment of quarterly estimates.	
C-8043 SBT Statutory Exemption Schedule	67
Purpose: To compute allowable statutory exemption.	
4 Application for Extension of Time to File Michigan Tax Returns	69
Purpose: To request more time to file the annual return.	

Index

Additions to business income	12	Fiduciaries	5
Adjusted gross receipts, definition of	4	Filing an SBT Return	4
Adjusted gross receipts for controlled groups, determine	61	Financial organization expenses	13
Adjusted tax base, reductions to, compute on C-8000S	53	Gross receipts	
Affiliated group	57	Checklist	11
Allocated income	19	Worksheet, to determine	16
Allowable actions, by organization type	72	Investment Tax Credit, calculate on Form C-8000ITC ..	39
Alternate tax	19	Loss Adjustment Worksheet	25
Annualize gross receipts	6	Loss carryover/carryback	13
Apportionment formulas for taxpayers taxable in other states, calculate on C-8000H	33	Notice to Single Business Tax Filers	2
Business activity		Partners, qualify for statutory exemption (Form C-8000KP)	47
Definition of	4	Penalty and interest	
In another state, report on C-8000H	33	Compute on Form C-8020 for underpayment of estimates	63
Business Income		For failure to file	7
Averaging for statutory exemption, compute on C-8000G	31	Person, definition of	4
Worksheets, to determine	16	Recapture of Capital Acquisition Deduction (Form C-8000D)	27
Capital Investments	39	Recapture of Capital Investments	40
Compensation payments, definition of	12	Reduced Credit Table	22
Consolidated/combined returns, who may file	6	Reductions to adjusted tax base, compute on Form C-8000S	53
Controlled groups	11	Revenue Administrative Bulletins	76
Credits, to claim		Royalties	12 & 13
Apprenticeship	49	S-corporations	
Brownfield	50	Tax credit table	15
Community Foundations Credit	22	Qualified shareholders, report on Form C-8000KC	43
Certified Community Foundation Codes	71	Safe harbor leases	12
Enterprise Zone Credit	49	Schedules, which to use	72
Historic Preservation Tax Credit	50	Shareholders	
Homeless Shelter/Food Bank Credit	22	Compensation/income, report on Form C-8000KC	43
Investment Tax Credit	39	Exemption	14
Michigan Economic Growth Authority	49	Short-period	6
Public Contribution Credit	22	Small business credit/alternate tax, compute on Form C-8000C	21
Public Utility Property Tax Credit	22	Statutory exemption schedule, compute on Form C-8043	67
Renaissance Zone	50	Subtractions from business income	13
Small business credit/alternate tax	21	Tax base, adjustments to	13
Unincorporated/S-corporation tax credit	15		
WDSB	49		
Employee, definition of	12		
Entities under common control, definition of	11		
Exempt from Single Business Tax	5		
Extensions, applications for (Form 4)	69		
Federal changes affecting SBT return, see "Amending a Return"	7		

Revenue Administrative Bulletins

For copies of bulletins, visit our Web site at www.michigan.gov/treasury or call 1-800-367-6263.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
2002-17	Interest Rate	1994-12	Single Business Tax and Individual Income Tax Treatment of an Election Under Internal Revenue Code Section 338
2002-16	Single Business Tax - Financial Organizations Defined	1994-1	Challenge of Assessment, Decision or Order Limited by Statute
2002-14	Apportionment Sourcing for Financial Organizations	1993-14	Credit or Refund of Overpayment of Taxes or Credits in Excess of Tax Due and Applicable Interest
2001-04	Single Business Tax Foreign Trucking	1993-10	Enterprise Zone Act. Sales and Use Tax Exemptions and Single Business Tax Credit
2001-02	Single Business Tax Base for a Foreign Person	1992-10	Income and Single Business Taxes - Credit for Cash Donations to Eligible Shelters for the Homeless, Food Kitchens and Food Banks
2001-06	List of Certified Community Foundations for Tax Year 2001 Single Business Tax Credit and Income Tax Credit	1992-3	Single Business Tax, Capital Acquisition Deduction
2000-06	Withdrawal of Letter Rulings	1990-35	Single Business Tax Treatment of Terminated Pension Plans
2000-05	Michigan Tax Treatment of Federal Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub) Election	1989-54	Single Business Taxation of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs)
1999-11	Industrial Restructuring Alternative Sales Factor Apportionment	1989-51	Single Business Tax, Small Business Credit and Statutory Exemption for Part-Year Shareholders/Partners
1999-10	Single Business Tax Foreign Tax Base Retroactivity	1989-49	Single Business Tax, Consolidated or Combined Reporting
1999-9	Effect of Federal Entity Classification Election on Michigan Taxes	1989-48	Single Business Tax, Entities Under Common Control
1998-1	Single Business Tax Nexus Standards	1989-47	Single Business Tax, Agriculture Exemption
1996-4	Credit or Refund of Overpayment of Taxes or Credits in Excess of Tax Due and Applicable Interest	1989-38	Officer Liability
1995-10	Income Tax - Single Business Tax Community Foundation Credit Extended	1987-6	Single Business Tax Estimates
1995-4	Penalty Provisions		

Treasury Offices

Forms are available at all Treasury offices listed below. Treasury office staff do not prepare tax returns.

DETROIT, 48202-6060
Cadillac Place, Suite 2-200
3060 W. Grand Blvd.

DIMONDALE*
7285 Parsons Drive
(*NOT a mailing address)

ESCANABA, 49829
State Office Building, Room 7
305 Ludington St.
(open 8 - 12 only)

FLINT, 48502
State Office Building, 7th Floor
125 E. Union St.
(closed 12 - 1)

GRAND RAPIDS, 49503
State Office Building, 3rd Floor
350 Ottawa St., NW

KALAMAZOO, 49005-0286
535 S. Burdick St., Ste. 197
(closed 12 - 1)

STERLING HEIGHTS, 48314
41300 Dequindre, Ste. 200

TRAVERSE CITY, 49684
701 S. Elmwood Ave., Ste. 1
(open 8 - 12 only)